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Annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, 2001

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Economic and Social Council the annual report of the Executive Director of the World Food Programme for 2001.

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Annual Report of the Executive Director: 2001

Note to the Executive Board

The Secretariat invites members of the Executive Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff members listed below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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Note on Documentation

Pursuant to General Rule VII.2, each year the Executive Director submits an Annual Report to the Executive Board for its approval.

The 2001 Annual Report of the Executive Director is structured around the common format for Annual Reports of Funds and Programmes, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 48/162.

In line with General Assembly resolution 53/192, issues arising from implementation of the Secretary-General's Reform Programme, the Triennial Policy Review and the follow-up to international conferences have been incorporated. Section II of this report serves as the Annual Report of the Executive Board to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC) and the Council of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

The financial and tonnage data in this document are provisional. They represent WFP's best estimate based on information currently available.

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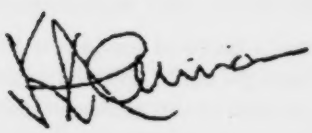
Foreword

In a world of plenty, nearly 800 million people go hungry each day. There are large numbers of people in almost every country who are undernourished and cannot realize their full development potential because food is unavailable or inaccessible. At the same time, globalization and the spread of technological innovation have made dramatic reductions in hunger and poverty a real possibility. That is why world leaders, meeting first at the World Food Summit in November 1996 and later at the Millennium Summit in September 2000, committed themselves to the goal of reducing by half, by the year 2015, the proportion of the world's people who suffer from hunger. And that is why world leaders will gather in Rome, in June this year, for the *World Food Summit Five Years Later* to give new impetus to worldwide efforts on behalf of hungry people.

The World Food Programme (WFP) has an important role to play in this process. Over the past 40 years, WFP has been recognized as an authoritative advocate for the poor, and as an effective provider of food aid to millions of hungry people all over the world. This annual report outlines the many activities carried out by WFP during the year 2001 to bring food to vulnerable people suffering from conflict, natural disasters and chronic hunger. Among the highlights was the unprecedented effort in Afghanistan, which helped to avert famine. The report explains various management changes and partnerships that were undertaken to strengthen WFP's work.

This report marks a transition for WFP. The outgoing Executive Director, Ms Catherine Bertini, merits high praise from the international community for her ten years of dedicated and inspiring leadership. She has left a solid foundation on which her successor, Mr James T. Morris, can build as he takes on the formidable task of directing WFP's noble efforts to end hunger in our time.



Kofi A. Annan

Secretary-General
United Nations

Jacques Diouf

Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Preface

The world is in many ways a far better place today than it was when I arrived here in Rome in 1992. Economic development, scientific advances and the spread of information technology have helped reduce poverty and hunger worldwide.

On the other hand, in the last decade, protracted civil conflicts have destroyed the lives and livelihoods of millions, keeping entire generations in the grip of hunger. Natural disasters continue to devastate impoverished communities. AIDS has taken its toll across the globe and reduced life expectancy in many countries. And even where there are no wars, no droughts or disease, millions of people living in extreme poverty continue to face hunger every day of their lives.

In 2001, WFP met the challenge of fighting hunger in many countries. WFP provided a record level of almost 4.2 million tons of food to the world's poorest people. From ravaging wars in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola to droughts in Nicaragua and Honduras, WFP delivered food to those who needed it. In Afghanistan, WFP beat the odds by doubling its food deliveries in the course of a few weeks, getting food to vulnerable people before the winter snows isolated them from food supply lines. In recognition of the dedication of WFP staff, the Programme has been called the "unsung hero of Afghanistan" by world leaders.

Last year WFP maintained its efforts to address the causes of chronic hunger: poverty and lack of opportunity. WFP launched an ambitious campaign to help provide education for all through school feeding programmes and in 2001 gave school lunches and snacks to over 15 million children in 57 countries. WFP recognizes that women are the key to solving hunger, particularly educated women. This is why WFP invested more in girls' education in 2001. WFP provides take-home rations in over 20 countries to encourage poor hungry families to send their girls to school.

2001 was a year in which investments in WFP's organizational growth showed their worth. Decentralization of the regional bureaux was completed in September. With decision-making placed close to its beneficiaries, WFP is better able to respond to their needs. To ensure operational efficiency in a decentralized structure, WFP adopted cutting-edge technology to maintain communication between Rome and offices in remote corners of the world. WINGS, WFP's corporate information network and global system, links headquarters with field offices and puts information at the fingertips of managers.

WFP is now the world's largest humanitarian organization. As such, we have a responsibility and a commitment to focus the international community's attention on the millions of people who cannot escape hunger. With the dedication of its staff, WFP will continue to fight for a future without hunger.

Catherine Bertini

Catherine Bertini
Executive Director

In Memoriam

In memory of the staff members of the World Food Programme who lost their lives in the service of the hungry poor in 2001

Safi Ullah, Afghanistan	***16 March***
Mikidadi Maarufu, Democratic Republic of the Congo	***26 April***

MAY THEY REST IN PEACE

General Notes

All monetary values are in United States dollars (US$), unless otherwise stated.

One billion equals 1,000 million.

All quantities of food commodities are in metric tons, unless otherwise specified.

Low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) include all food-deficit (i.e. net cereal-importing) countries with a per capita gross national product (GNP) not exceeding the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Association (IDA) assistance (US$1,445 in 1999). In 2001, 82 countries were classified by FAO as LIFDCs.

The United Nations category of least-developed countries (LDCs) includes "those low-income countries that are suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, in particular low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses". In 2001, 49 countries were classified by the United Nations General Assembly as LDCs.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WFP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
ACU	Avalanche control unit
BWI	Bretton Woods institutions
CAP	Consolidated appeals process
CCA	Common country assessment
CEB	Chief Executives' Board on Coordination (United Nations)
COMPAS	Commodity movement, processing and analysis system (WFP)
CP	Country Programme
ECHA	United Nations Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
ECPS	Executive Committee on Peace and Security
EMOP	Emergency operation
ERT	Emergency response training
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HC	Humanitarian coordinator
HLCM	High Level Committee on Management
HLCP	High Level Committee on Programme
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee (United Nations)
IDP	Internally displaced person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ISP	Institutional strategy partnership
LDC	Least-developed country
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Declaration Goal
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
NEPAD	New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development
NFI	Non-food item
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OEDA	Office of Internal Audit (WFP)
OEDE	Office of Evaluation (WFP)
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation (WFP)
PRSP	Poverty reduction strategy paper
RC	Resident coordinator
SCN	Subcommittee on nutrition
SRSA	Swedish Rescue Service Agency
UNCT	United Nations country team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework

UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHRD	United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNJLC	United Nations joint logistic centre
UNSECOORD	Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator
UNV	United Nations volunteer
VAM	Vulnerability analysis and mapping (WFP)
WFS	World Food Summit
WHO	World Health Organization
WINGS	WFP information network and global system

Section I: 2001 in Review

MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF FEEDING THE HUNGRY POOR

77 Million Beneficiaries

1. In 2001, WFP assisted 77 million people, the poorest of the poor unable to escape from hunger because of natural calamities, strife and dire poverty. The majority of WFP's beneficiaries were reached through emergency food assistance, which provided relief from natural disasters and sudden conflict. Many others were in need of ongoing assistance because of protracted crises, erosion of livelihoods or extreme poverty.

2. 2001 was a year of challenge. Continuing major needs in the Horn of Africa, Central Asia and North Korea were met, while WFP forged ahead with efforts to fight chronic hunger and its consequences: poverty and lack of opportunity. Through its decentralized structure, WFP was able to respond quickly to emergency relief needs in Central America, Southern Africa and Asia. With the crisis in Afghanistan, WFP launched one of its largest relief operations ever, expanding its assistance to reach over 6 million additional people.

3. With a record level of contributions—US$1.9 billion—WFP was able to provide almost 4.2 million tons of food aid to the hungry poor. Donor support in 2001 was the highest in WFP's history, exceeding contributions in 2000 by over 12 percent and meeting 83 percent of WFP's 2001 food requirements. While much of the increase is accounted for by the United States' donation, which increased by 52 percent, significant increases in support were also received from the Republic of Korea, Italy, Luxembourg, France, Germany, Spain and Iceland.

4. The generous support amounting to 54 percent of contributions for emergency relief enabled WFP to move quickly to save lives and to alleviate suffering. WFP's investments in its emergency-response capacity, particularly rapid deployment of trained staff, emergency telecommunications and needs assessment, showed their worth in response to various crises during the year, but came to fruition as WFP led the relief effort in Afghanistan.

5. Protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs) give WFP the flexibility of responding to ongoing relief needs while, wherever possible, building the road towards recovery and the hope of ending hunger. Contributions to PRROs reached US$510 million in 2001 and met 95 percent of food requirements for these operations. In August 2001, the United Nations Secretary-General appointed WFP's Deputy Executive Director, Namanga Ngongi, as his Special Representative in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where WFP has its third largest PRRO. The appointment acknowledges Mr Ngongi's personal contribution and leadership in meeting the challenge to end hunger and suffering.

6. WFP and its partners are deeply aware of the human cost of working in areas of strife, where armed factions often have no regard for humanitarian efforts. Violence perpetrated against humanitarian personnel claimed the lives of two WFP staff. Lives were also lost among other United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

during the year. Ensuring staff security continues to be a priority for WFP, as well as promoting United Nations coordination on security measures to protect all humanitarian workers who risk their lives to bring relief to victims of conflict.

7. Despite serious under-funding for its development programme, WFP did not shrink from the task of addressing chronic hunger. The Global Campaign for School Feeding was launched to help the world's poorest children gain an education—one of the most effective means of breaking the cycle of hunger and misery. Support for the campaign, particularly from the United States, was a significant factor in the slight increase in contributions for development. Yet overall, WFP's ability to assist the hungry poor and support the United Nations poverty reduction efforts was severely restricted by a shortage of funds. Under-funding of programmes compromised WFP's efforts in the Central African region, the Middle East and Latin America, where nearly half of the countries received less than 50 percent of their budget requirements for development projects for the year.

Saving Lives in Times of Crisis

8. The crisis in **Afghanistan** demonstrated WFP's flexibility and leadership in responding to the needs of those in crisis, despite war and extreme logistical difficulties. Already in the middle of a drought relief operation, WFP rushed to re-establish its food pipeline after September 11, getting food moving as early as 25 September. Barges, trucks and planes delivered the food from Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Major donors included the United States, Japan, the European Commission, Germany and Italy.

9. By October it became clear that the toll of war and drought and the impending winter had considerably increased the need for food in Afghanistan. Over a hundred international staff were mobilized, through WFP's emergency response roster and through stand-by arrangements with partners, in the race against time to deliver food before winter set in. Complementing WFP's Afghanistan emergency operation (EMOP), the Programme launched its largest Special Operation[1] (US$35 million) to overcome logistical difficulties and to support the coordinated humanitarian effort in the region. Against all odds, within two months WFP delivered some 200,000 tons of food to Afghanistan, including an unprecedented delivery of 116,000 tons in December alone—the highest monthly food delivery in a complex emergency in WFP's history.

10. In 2001, WFP responded to natural disasters around the world.

- Poor rains in the Horn of Africa meant that over 9 million people in **Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, Somalia** and **Eritrea** were not able to recover from the severe drought of 2000 and continued to require emergency relief assistance.
- When earthquakes struck **India, El Salvador** and **Peru,** people who were already food insecure before the disasters were left destitute. WFP was able to respond quickly to prevent hunger by borrowing food from its development programme stocks in each country or by purchasing food locally.

[1] Special operations are for logistics and infrastructure intended to assist the movement of food aid, usually in emergency situations. Examples include communications, repairs to roads, railways, airports and port infrastructure and equipment.

- When one of the worst floods on record hit **Malawi** and displaced 130,000 people from their homes, WFP was able to respond immediately to the Government's appeal for help by borrowing food from its development programme to fill the gap until contributions from the emergency appeal were received.
- When the crucial early crop failed because of drought, compounding the precarious situation created by the very poor main harvest in October 2000, **North Korea** faced one of its largest food gaps in a decade. Thanks to generous donor support from the United States, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Italy and the European Commission, WFP was able to meet the increased needs during the lean season in 2001 by extending its existing relief operation to reach more vulnerable people.
- WFP's regional bureau in Managua responded rapidly at the onset of drought in Central America. WFP assisted over 510,000 people living in impoverished rural areas in **Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala** and **El Salvador**. Decentralized decision-making enabled WFP to respond quickly to other more localized disasters, for example by assisting some 44,000 people in **Nicaragua** and **Honduras** in the aftermath of tropical storm Michelle.
- WFP's regional bureau for Eastern and Southern Africa, based in Kampala, was able to monitor the emerging drought situation in Southern Africa. In particular, the Regional Bureau raised the alarm about the deteriorating food situation in **Zimbabwe,** launching an emergency appeal in December and opening a country office in Harare to oversee the relief effort.

11. Conflict and civil unrest left millions vulnerable to hunger in Africa and in other regions of the world.

- War in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** and **Angola** led to new influxes of refugees into surrounding countries and further internal displacement of war-ravaged communities. Emergency assistance was provided to approximately 600,000 people, including over 100,000 refugees and over 250,000 internally displaced persons.
- Thanks to the international community's peace-building efforts, WFP was able to provide food for the first time in years to malnourished, war-stricken populations in the frontline provinces of Equateur and Katanga in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** and in the Nuba mountains of southern **Sudan.**
- Continuing conflict in the **Palestinian Territory** pushed thousands to the brink of food crisis. WFP assisted 250,000 of the poorest people in the Territory. At the end of 2001, however, WFP's EMOP and PRRO in the Palestinian Territory still faced a very serious shortfall of US$11.7 million, approximately 72 percent of total requirements for these operations.
- In April, WFP responded to a new influx of ethnic Albanian refugees from the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia into **Kosovo** by drawing on contingency stocks established for rapid response to crisis in the Balkans.
- Prompt donor response in southern **Sudan** helped to avert a humanitarian crisis as more than 2 million people affected by conflict faced a serious drought.

Relief Food in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

As peace efforts improved access to the insecure eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, WFP and its partners moved swiftly to assist thousands of desperate people in areas previously isolated by war. Responding to shocking levels of malnutrition and child mortality, WFP increased its emergency staff in order to increase food deliveries wherever possible. Faced with impassable roads, WFP transported food by barge to the town of Kalemie, then launched an airlift to provide immediate relief to the desperate people crowding the towns of Manono, Kabalo, Kongolo, Kiambi and Nyunzu. Reports from feeding centres distributing WFP food showed reductions in the number of admissions to therapeutic feeding centres and improvements in the nutritional status of children at the centres.

Protracted Crises and the Road to Recovery

12. WFP maintained its efforts to assist refugees, internally displaced people and people left food-insecure by protracted conflict by responding to new relief needs while supporting recovery activities.

- The **Great Lakes Region** continued to experience crises. Severe drought and persistent insecurity in **Burundi** increased the caseload of the regional operation from 1.2 to 2 million people in March.
- WFP continued to assist over a million people in **Angola** in spite of severe security constraints, including attacks on its aircraft. The Programme continued to respond to the immediate needs of newly displaced people while trying to build self-reliance among internally displaced people through food for work and resettlement programmes.
- A million people in **Guinea, Liberia** and **Sierra Leone** continued to rely on food aid to prevent a decline into acute hunger. Communities were able to move further down the road to recovery as WFP expanded its rehabilitation activities in Guinea, and began rehabilitation interventions in Sierra Leone.
- In **Somalia**, over half a million people faced setbacks as successive droughts pushed them to the end of their coping ability.
- WFP strengthened its collaboration with partners in **Colombia** to prevent 114,000 displaced people from falling deeper into poverty as displacement from rural to primarily urban areas resulted in the loss of livelihoods and assets.

Working with Women in Somalia

In Somalia, where civil unrest combined with drought has exacerbated the plight of the population, WFP put emergency food aid directly into the hands of women. In partnership with Norwegian Church Aid, WFP began distributing family rations to about 5,500 women in two districts of Gedo region in November, providing enough food to feed over 33,000 people. The region, which had not received food aid for over two years, is the epicentre of the current drought, which has resulted in crop failures and livestock losses of up to 60 percent. Although there was initial scepticism regarding its approach, WFP negotiated its distribution plan with local authorities and with its NGO partners, conducted the distribution to ensure that there was no leakage. Post-distribution monitoring reports showed that Somali women and men agreed that distribution to women was the best way to meet family food needs.

Fighting Chronic Hunger

13. Development funding reached US$270 million in 2001, a slight improvement over 2000. WFP's development assistance is only half of what it was in 1994, however, and efforts to contribute towards the Millennium Development Goal of halving the proportion of hungry people by 2015 are hampered by the low level of resources received for interventions addressing chronic hunger.

WFP in Figures—2001

WFP assisted 77 million of the poorest people

- 20 million people in development programmes
- 43 million beneficiaries in emergency operations (EMOPs)
- 14 million people in protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs)

These included:

- 8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), primarily in camp situations
- 3 million refugees

Total quantities of food provided amounted to 4.2 million tons

- 660.6 thousand tons for development projects
- 2.7 million tons for EMOPs
- 818.7 thousand tons for PRROs

Operational expenditure amounted to US$1.7 billion

- 13 percent of operational expenditure was spent for development activities
- 59 percent of operational expenditure was spent for EMOPs (including the Immediate Response Account [IRA] and Special Operations)
- 23 percent of operational expenditure was spent for PRROs
- 63 percent of operational expenditure for development was in least-developed countries (LDCs)
- 93 percent of operational expenditure for development was in low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs)

Contributions reached US$1.9 billion

- 270 million was contributed to development activities
- 1.1 billion was contributed to EMOPs (including the IRA and Special Operations)
- 510 million was contributed to PRROs
- 20 million was contributed for other purposes, including Junior Professional Officers (JPOs)

82 Countries had WFP operational activities in 2001

- 55 countries with development activities
- 50 countries with EMOPs
- 41 countries with PRROs

New commitments approved in 2001

- 16 new Country Programmes, representing an approved resource level of US$774.6 million and 2.2 million tons
- 7 new development projects (including activities within approved Country Programmes) with commitments of US$49.9 million and 113.1 thousand tons
- 41 new EMOPs for a value of US$1.1 billion and 2.5 million tons
- 11 new PRROs for a value of US$489.4 million and 0.8 million tons

Total—59 new operational activities and 16 Country Programmes worldwide

14. Despite under-funding of development activities, 16 new Country Programmes (CPs) were approved. By December 2001, 93 percent of ongoing development programmes and projects had been reshaped to bring them into line with WFP's Enabling Development policy.

15. In 2001, WFP launched a global campaign to feed and educate the millions of children who go to school on empty stomachs or who are kept out of school by poverty and hunger. Education is fundamental to breaking the cycle of poverty and hunger. WFP has formed partnerships with other United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO) to support education for girls and boys in the world's most impoverished nations.

16. WFP took steps to expand and improve its current school feeding activities. Thanks to a substantial special contribution from the United States and donations from the European Commission, Italy, Switzerland and France, WFP was able to reach approximately three million more children. The number of children it assists through school feeding is now over 15 million in 57 countries. WFP also invested in improving information on school feeding programmes. This involved conducting surveys on national school feeding programmes and baseline surveys of WFP-assisted schools—both in consultation with UNESCO—and investigating new technology to better monitor programme implementation.

Impact of School Feeding and Deworming Programmes: Building on the Experience of Nepal

In 2001, WFP and WHO decided to use the experience of the Nepal deworming campaign as the model to expand deworming in WFP's school feeding programmes. In Nepal, WFP's school feeding project was successful in improving enrolment rates: the gross enrolment was 39 percent higher for all children plus 43 percent higher for girls compared to non-supported schools. This school feeding project was also used to implement a deworming programme in primary schools: children receiving food also received treatment and health education. The collaborative effort led to significant reductions in worm infestations among pupils, from 74.2 percent in 1996 to 51.1 percent in 2000. Severe infestations decreased from 9.3 percent to 1.9 percent. These reductions were accompanied by a significant decrease in the incidence of anaemia and improved nutritional and health status.

17. In many countries where WFP operates, there is a link between development programmes and the periodic need for emergency assistance. In northern Sudan, for example, WFP expanded a water resources development project in order to respond to severe drought. Communities had continuous access to water despite the drought, while food-for-work activities helped to stabilize household food consumption as crops failed. In February 2001, Mozambique again experienced heavy flooding and WFP was able to respond rapidly by tapping into the 4,500 tons of development food stocks that had been strategically placed around the country prior to the floods. These stocks helped to assist 20,000 people until the emergency pipeline was established.

ADVOCACY: FOCUSING PUBLIC ATTENTION ON THE HUNGRY POOR

18. In 2001, WFP used a mix of strategies in its advocacy for the hungry poor, including consultations, publicity campaigns, exhibitions and training.

19. Over the past two years, WFP has been involved in an extensive consultative review of the dimensions and dynamics of food insecurity in South Asia. WFP, the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the M.S. Swaminathan Foundation and researchers from the region focused on the problem of access to food and reviewed improved targeting to vulnerable areas and the role of food-based safety net programmes in reducing hunger. This consultative process was fundamental to making decision-makers aware of the importance of food-assisted programmes in achieving national food-security objectives.

20. The result of the review was the publication of *Enabling development: food assistance in South Asia* launched by the Deputy Executive Director with the Prime Minister of India. The publication analyses and maps the extent of food insecurity and vulnerability in South Asia and makes recommendations for improving the effectiveness of food aid programmes. Following the review, WFP worked with the Indian Planning Commission to publish the *Food insecurity atlas of rural India* for proactive advocacy for the hungry poor in India and mobilization of resources for the Indian Government's national "Hunger-Free India" campaign.

21. As part of the 2001 International Women's Day celebrations, WFP produced a documentary film in Kenya to highlight the role of food aid in promoting girls' education. To complement the film, WFP carried out information campaigns in Kenyan schools using female role models—prominent Kenyan women holding high-profile non-traditional positions such as pilots, lawyers, judges and police officers—as a motivation for girls to attend school. These efforts were given wide coverage in Kenyan news media. In Sudan, WFP, the Ministry of Education and local NGOs used radio programmes, workshops and consultative meetings with teachers, community leaders and parents to promote girls' education and gender equity as a means to achieve development.

22. For its Global Campaign for School Feeding, WFP developed a new range of press materials, posters, holiday cards and a 2002 calendar. A series of editorials and features in prominent newspapers in Italy, Japan and the United States, and on television networks such as CNN and the BBC, highlighted the lasting benefits of school feeding.

23. In 2001, WFP developed the Hunger Map, which illustrates the extent of malnutrition in countries and regions. The map has been widely distributed to government representatives, teachers and school children in many countries around the world. WFP redesigned its Internet website to give stakeholders easier access to information on WFP's mission, strategies, programmes, activities and reports.

ENHANCING ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY

24. Two major internal change initiatives—full decentralization of operations and WFP's new corporate Information Network and Global System (WINGS)—were completed in 2001.

25. **Decentralization.** By September 2001, the final stage of decentralization of the Rome-based regional bureaux was completed by out-posting the Africa and Asia bureaux. The six decentralized regional bureaux are West Africa (in Dakar), Central Africa (in Yaoundé), East and Southern Africa (in Kampala), Asia (in Bangkok), Latin America (in Managua) and the Middle East and Central Asia (in Cairo). The Eastern Europe bureau remains in Rome. Ten of the former 13 regional cluster offices were closed; the Islamabad, Lima and Maputo cluster offices were retained.

26. Decision-making is now closer to the field, with programme review committees held in the regional bureaux. This allows greater involvement of the country directors and all relevant staff in regional bureaux. Regional bureaux have created stronger links with regional offices of other United Nations agencies and NGOs. Better knowledge and coordination in the field makes WFP more responsive to the needs of its beneficiaries and more effective at providing them with assistance.

27. Recruitment at regional bureau level has increased the hiring of national consultants within the regions. Delegated authority to procure and purchase food and non-food items (NFIs) has increased the number of suppliers on the WFP supplier databases. Field procurement officers have strengthened field procurement capacity and increased the quantity of food bought locally in developing countries, particularly in Africa. US$166 million worth of food was purchased in developing countries, mainly from suppliers in Africa.

28. **WFP Information Network and Global System (WINGS).** The January 2001 start-up of WINGS was the culmination of three years of work on the Financial Management Improvement Project (FMIP), which focused on designing new processes and procedures for financial management, processing and analysis of accounts, payroll processing and design of the new budgeting structure.

29. WINGS will link WFP's core business and support services at Headquarters and all country offices. This is the first time an integrated system embracing an entire agency has been established in the United Nations.

30. WFP has already realized important benefits such as greater transparency and accountability to donors and access by managers to real-time information, which help managers to make better decisions. A competence centre has been established to train staff, provide guidance and technical back-stopping to field offices and develop further modifications and enhancements. In 2001, 700 staff were trained to use the new system.

31. **Enhanced Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS).** WFP expanded and improved the capacity of its global commodity tracking system, COMPAS, in response to operational requirements in country offices. In 2001, COMPAS was installed in 72 offices in 18 countries, bringing the number of country offices connected to COMPAS to 53. During the same period, 480,000 transactions relating to 2.6 million tons were handled at 45,000 sites for over 2,600 organizations and almost 3,400 suppliers. Additional refinements to COMPAS allow online access to pipeline and delivery information and data exchange and interface with WINGS.

32. **Strengthening institutional capacity.** In 2001, WFP began implementing its Institutional Strategy Partnership (ISP) with the United Kingdom. Through the ISP, the United Kingdom will give WFP £20 million (about US$28 million) over four years to strengthen its emergency response capacity, enhance programme management, increase adoption of sustainable livelihoods approaches for project design and strengthen governance and accountability tools. A large proportion of the funds was allocated to building staff skills and capacity for emergency assessments, analysis, procurement and

food delivery. WFP built emergency storage facilities, stockpiled supplies and prepared guidelines for contingency planning, participatory programme design and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) with ISP funds.

33. **Professional and Management Development Training Programme.** WFP extended its programme of management training to all professional staff. Over 1,000 national and international staff in Headquarters, regional bureaux and country offices received training in supervisory, communication and management skills and data processing in WINGS. The training provided an important mechanism by which staff improved technical skills and gained an understanding of WFP's corporate values, operational processes and policies.

34. **E-Learning.** WFP is exploring new approaches to effective learning. In 2001, the Programme piloted E-learning, an innovative on line approach to computer-based learning, and began producing self-teaching materials on CD-ROM. Both developments will help staff in remote duty stations to upgrade their skills.

IMPROVING ACCOUNTABILITY AND GOVERNANCE

35. **Results-based management.** The strategic framework for WFP's results-based management approach is now in place. In order to establish internal planning and reporting mechanisms to monitor and report on performance, a results monitoring and reporting task force was set up to identify data-collection tools and indicators for WINGS reporting of results and performance to the Executive Board.

36. **Oversight services.** During 2001, the Executive Director decided to increase coordination and synergy between oversight functions by creating a new division of oversight services. This initiative drew together the offices of evaluation, internal audit and the Inspector General.

37. The **Office of the Inspector General (OEDI)** played a vital role in trouble-shooting potentially serious commodity loss and in reporting on cases of fraud and mismanagement. In 2001, OEDI took on 35 cases, producing seven investigation and five inspection reports that addressed compliance, commodity losses, security, personnel and warehouse management and cash mishandling. Actions to improve fraud detection and prevention were recommended.

38. During 2001, the **Office of Internal Audit (OEDA)** maintained its high level of audit coverage in accordance with its workplan based on risk-assessment. Besides several Headquarters assignments, OEDA completed seven country office audits including one follow-up mission. At the request of the WFP Audit Committee, OEDA introduced accountability sessions at the end of each audit mission. These generated discussions on accountability and the role of the oversight function, including internal audit. OEDA followed up with managers to ensure that internal and external audit recommendations were implemented.

39. The **Office of Evaluation and Monitoring (OEDE)** undertook 17 evaluations, primarily of CPs and PRROs, to improve the design and implementation of field activities. Information from these and previous evaluations is providing input to two thematic evaluations of experience with the CP and PRRO approaches.

40. **Creation of the Administration Department.** In 2001 the Executive Director created the Administration Department and established a new post of assistant executive director for administration. The new department focused on implementation of WINGS, improvement of cash-management policies and practices, strengthening of the human resources department, implementation of new international staff contracts, development of security management and policies, increasing WFP's role in United Nation system coordination, including development of United Nations common services and premises, improvements in the resident coordinator/humanitarian coordinator systems and restructuring information and communication management.

INNOVATIVE APPROACHES

41. Adoption of new innovations in 2001 helped to ensure prompt and effective delivery of food aid to hungry and poor people.

42. **Investigating the use of iron pots.** Micronutrient deficiencies affect an estimated two billion people worldwide and contribute to the high incidence of disease and mortality among children, adolescents and women. In collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP investigated whether the use of iron cooking pots could reduce iron-deficiency anaemia among refugees. Preliminary findings from a refugee camp in western Tanzania indicated that the use of these pots is a low-cost way to increase iron intake. The main challenge was to know whether households would use them consistently. The results of the study will be reflected in UNHCR's guidelines regarding the supply of cooking utensils to refugees.

43. **Training groups at risk of HIV/AIDS.** In Ethiopia, over 2,000 WFP truck drivers who transport food from Djibouti to Ethiopia were trained and given information about HIV/AIDS. The objectives of the training course were to encourage the truck drivers to adopt HIV/AIDS risk-reducing behaviours and act as advocates for HIV/AIDS prevention along the highways. One year of follow-up and support is being provided by peer volunteers.

44. **Avalanche Control Unit.** When heavy snowfalls and avalanches threatened to disrupt its relief operations in Afghanistan, WFP established and deployed an avalanche control unit (ACU). The three-person ACU was funded by Canada under their agreement with CARE Canada to maintain clear routes for food convoys. Team members skied and climbed to remote areas in the central and western highlands, assessed snow stability and developed and implemented avalanche control strategies.

45. **Satellite-based Argos system for monitoring school feeding activities.** Monitoring and collecting accurate and timely data from the thousands of schools assisted with food aid worldwide, particularly in remote areas, has always been a challenge for WFP and recipient governments. In 2001, an inexpensive and user-friendly satellite system was successfully pilot tested in 11 countries. The simple, sturdy devices were installed at several schools and used by school personnel to transmit monthly data on enrolment, attendance and commodities via satellite to WFP offices and government counterparts. Results so far indicate that up-to-date data from schools in remote locations can be obtained at low cost. WFP plans to carry out larger-scale pilot tests in 2002 to further assess the feasibility of using the system to monitor its global school feeding projects.

Section II: Achievements in 2001

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REFORM PROGRAMME OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THE PROVISIONS OF THE TRIENNIAL POLICY REVIEW

A. Structures and Mechanisms

WFP and the United Nations Development Group (UNDG)

46. In 2001, a major UNDG topic was the proposal to improve harmonization of programming procedures and documents by having all agencies adopt a simplified and standardized country programming process. The continued need for harmonization of financial, administrative and personnel systems was also discussed. WFP participated in UNDG working groups that prepared the draft framework for the country outline and country programming documents and worked on harmonized personnel and financial policies. A comprehensive study of financial and operational procedures was commissioned. The results will be used to prepare an action plan in 2002.

47. WFP provided inputs to:

- link the strategic focus and results-orientation of common country assessments (CCAs) and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs) to the Millennium Declaration Goals (MDGs);
- include hunger reduction among the MDGs;
- operationalize the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria; and
- improve coordination between United Nations and Bretton Woods Institutions' (BWI) programmes, such as through the UNDG/World Bank Learning Network.

The Programme emphasized the importance of development interventions that reduce poverty and improve people's livelihoods as potential measures for peace-building and conflict prevention. Secondment of a senior staff member from WFP to the Development Group Office continued.

48. WFP contributed to develop the United Nations strategy for implementing the MDGs by assisting with:

- a guidance note for United Nations country teams (UNCTs) clarifying the objectives for formulating national development plans and strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs);
- the declaration of commitment on HIV/AIDS that was the outcome document of the United Nations General Assembly special session on HIV/AIDS ; and
- three training manuals on human rights, poverty and the MDGs.

United Nations Executive Committee on Humanitarian Affairs (ECHA)

49. ECHA provided a monthly forum for United Nations heads of agencies to exchange information and develop common strategies on humanitarian crises, focusing on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Somalia and Sudan. ECHA members agreed on a common response in Afghanistan, before and after September 11. In this forum, WFP highlighted issues such as advocacy, resource mobilization and staff and beneficiary security.

Executive Committee on Peace and Security (ECPS)

50. WFP joined ECPS as an ad hoc member in September 2001, participating in weekly meetings as ECPS evolved into a major forum for planning and coordinating the United Nations engagement in Afghanistan. At the meetings, twelve political, military, humanitarian, development and human rights entities of the United Nations shared information on peace issues and implementation of the Brahimi Report recommendations.

Joint Executive Committee Efforts

51. In 2001, WFP participated as a member of Joint Executive Committee groups in :

- the joint ECHA/UNDG task force that developed a common position paper on the relationship between the European Commission and United Nations agencies;
- a joint task force of UNDG, ECHA and ECPS, which developed a plan of action to integrate peace-building activities into the work of all United Nations agencies and coordinate their involvement in post-conflict environments; and
- the collaborative effort of UNDG, ECHA and ECPS to finalize the United Nations' input to donor meetings on Afghanistan and to support the country team in developing a comprehensive strategy for transition from relief to development.

Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)

52. WFP participated in all four working group sessions and in seven of the ten sub-working groups. In 2001, WFP:

- obtained IASC approval of the WFP-drafted United Nations joint logistic centres (UNJLCs) concept, which calls for the deployment of UNJLCs in large-scale emergencies to coordinate and prioritize logistical assets and the use of transport infrastructure. The IASC adopted WFP's plans to develop a stand-by capacity to support prompt deployment of UNJLCs;
- coordinated with UNICEF the development of a CD-ROM for country teams that summarized IASC members' policies, guidelines, checklists and best practices on addressing gender in emergencies;
- led IASC efforts to develop standards, procedures and approaches to ensure compatibility of field telecommunications during emergencies; the models were put into immediate practice in Afghanistan, where WFP was asked to coordinate inter-agency information and communications;
- spearheaded development, field-testing and adoption of common guidelines for inter-agency contingency planning to enhance global preparedness of all humanitarian actors; and

- participated in interagency case studies on internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Angola and Colombia and development of training materials on assistance to IDPs.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

53. In 2001, WFP participated in plans to conduct an interagency review of the CAP as a resource-mobilization tool in 2002. A recurring issue is lack of funding for non-food components of humanitarian appeals, especially lower-profile operations. WFP introduced internal measures to increase its input to the CAP. Procedures were developed to clarify and streamline the internal process for approval of consolidated appeals. WFP country offices were requested to identify CAP focal points in each country that has a consolidated appeal. In June, WFP held a workshop for CAP focal points to review recent in-house and interagency developments, discuss coordination with partners and establish a staff network. WFP worked to integrate its Commitments to Women in CAPs.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

54. United Nations agencies have recognized the importance of taking development and humanitarian concerns into account when planning and implementing activities. WFP was able to contribute to this because of its experience in emergency and development situations. Further efforts are needed to develop field programmes that facilitate transition from conflict to peace.

55. WFP recognized the value of interagency collaboration in such areas as policy development, operational coordination, training, contingency planning, emergency telecommunications and the UNJLC. With regard to gender, logistics and contingency planning, WFP has been requested to maintain a lead role. Vigilance is required to keep agendas focused and manageable, so that initiatives can be completed before new ones are undertaken.

56. In humanitarian and post-crisis recovery interventions, effective response by the United Nations requires a balanced approach involving different types of relief supplies and services, including food, water, medicines, seeds and tools. It has become increasingly difficult to mobilize adequate resources to fund food and non-food requirements. In the recent response to drought in the Horn of Africa, lack of funding to improve sanitation, water supply, health and the agricultural sector reduced the effectiveness of all relief programmes. This shortfall reduced the nutritional impact of food aid and impeded re-establishment of the people's pastoral livelihoods. A study of this issue in the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)-led CAP review process is desirable to identify constraints and find solutions to improve the appeal process and response for long-term recovery from emergencies.

B. Funding and Resources

Resource Mobilization

57. During 2001, WFP received a record US$1.9 billion in contributions, the highest amount in its history. This extraordinary generosity met 83 percent of the tonnage requirements[2] of WFP's projects in 2001.

58. PRROs received the highest level of contributions since the category was established in 1999, US$510 million. This record contribution enabled WFP to meet 95 percent of tonnage requirements for the category. Contributions for Special Operations were US$55 million, their highest level since 1995 and more than double the amount given in 2000. This increase was largely the result of a US$35 million special operation in Afghanistan to establish and operate essential logistics systems and infrastructure, including provision of air transport and demining services. More than US$1 billion was received for emergency operations, almost exactly the same amount as in 2000. Approximately 85 percent of tonnage requirements for emergency operations were met. Contributions to WFP's efforts to fight chronic hunger through its development programmes were US$270 million, an increase of only US$49 million compared to 2000. This amount met only 62 percent of the total tonnage requirements for development activities.

59. Multilateral contributions to WFP reached US$370 million, an increase of 24 percent and represented 19 percent of all contributions. Directed multilateral contributions increased slightly, representing 81 percent of all contributions. US$57 million was received for bilateral services provided by WFP at the request of donors.

Donors

60. The United States gave a record US$1.2 billion, the largest amount from a single donor since WFP's inception, a 52 percent increase compared to 2000. Several other major donors increased their contributions in US dollar value to WFP by more than 20 percent, including the Republic of Korea (over 28 times the amount provided in 2000), Italy (81 percent), Luxembourg (44 percent), France (37 percent), Germany (24 percent) and Spain (21 percent). Iceland's contribution was seven times greater than in previous years. Many other countries significantly increased the value of their contributions to WFP in local currency terms.

61. Non-traditional donors contributed US$16 million in 2001, down significantly from the US$29 million in 2000. Particular mention should be made of Argentina, Chile, the Czech Republic, Honduras, Indonesia, Slovenia, South Africa and Thailand, who dramatically increased their contributions this year.

62. Approximately US$3 million of the contributions from non-traditional donors came from the private sector. The largest of these was the United States agribusiness firm Archer Daniels Midland, which has given US$2 million to WFP's operation in Angola since 2000.

[2] Percentage of tonnage requirements met includes carryover stocks from the previous year.

Thematic Funding

63. WFP's resourcing efforts during 2001 focused on education and HIV/AIDS. Its school feeding campaign, aimed at using food to promote school attendance and learning, received contributions valued at more than US$98 million from the United States, with US$2.3 million from the European Commission, France, Italy, Switzerland and the private sector. A public-awareness campaign on the role of school feeding in fighting poverty was launched, with former United States Ambassador George McGovern leading the advocacy efforts.

64. In 2001, WFP developed projects in collaboration with national and international AIDS organizations to help to mitigate the effects of HIV/AIDS on food security and assist other agencies in their AIDS-prevention efforts, especially at household level. The first round of project proposals, from Africa, valued at US$22.8 million, was shared with donors in late 2001. Italy and Germany have already responded with contributions confirmed for US$3.8 million. Further proposals for Africa, Asia and Latin America are foreseen in 2002.

Inter-agency Collaboration on Funding

65. WFP continued its commitment to the CAP in 2001, participating in all CAPs worldwide. On behalf of the United Nations agencies, the Executive Director launched the CAPs for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Horn of Africa in November 2001.

66. During the year, WFP conducted a study of the role of the CAP in resource mobilization. It found that WFP has the largest requirements and resources among participating agencies and that although a few donors use the CAP as the primary factor in determining resource allocations, most find the process helpful. It was suggested that improvements to CAP documents, launches and programming cycles would further enhance its usefulness.

67. In collaboration with the Italian Government's debt relief initiative, WFP, FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) are working with the Egyptian government to convert its debts into poverty-reduction projects. Negotiations were undertaken with several highly indebted poor countries in 2001 to expand this initiative.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

68. ***Predictability.*** Some 65 percent of contributions to WFP in 2001 were confirmed in the first six months of the year, an increase of more than 10 percent compared with 2000. This increased predictability was very welcome. The crisis in Afghanistan demonstrated how donations for the existing drought operation enabled WFP to respond immediately to the emerging crisis without having to wait for new contributions to be confirmed.

69. ***Under-funded operations.*** Despite the record level of contributions in 2001, some operations remained under-funded. After a remarkable donor response to the Horn of Africa crisis in 2000, when more than US$413 million was contributed to fight the drought, WFP's operations for some countries in the region were dramatically under-funded in 2001, hampering efforts to help people to restore their livelihoods. Although 95 percent of food requirements for PRROs were met in 2001, some operations received funding above requirements while other generally smaller operations faced chronic shortfalls. WFP used its website "Yellow Pages" and consultations on resources

and media relations to highlight these "forgotten emergencies", but more remains to be done to encourage greater flexibility in meeting resource needs of all operations.

70. ***Development funding.*** Funds for WFP's development programme category increased for the first time since 1998, but remain far below the levels of ten years ago, when almost US$1 billion was pledged for development. The increase in 2001 was almost entirely due to the United States government's contribution for school feeding. Inadequate funding for activities that tackle chronic hunger limits WFP's ability to help meet the Millennium Declaration Goal of halving the proportion of hungry people by 2015. WFP will encourage donors to consider how its programmes fit into their priorities, for example in promoting education, fighting HIV/AIDS, supporting nutrition for women and children and meeting the needs of the urban poor.

71. ***Broadening WFP's donor base.*** More than 90 percent of contributions to WFP came from just ten donors in 2001. This imbalance is of grave concern and is being approached by attempting to strengthen WFP's relationship with its top 20 donors through increased dialogue and agreements and by stepping up efforts to increase contributions from non-traditional donors. Establishment of the Lima office to undertake advocacy and resource mobilization in Latin America and inclusion of a new post to promote private-sector fund raising in the 2002–2003 biennial budget are two examples of efforts to reach out to new funding sources.

C. Resident Coordinator (RC) System

72. In 2001, two WFP staff members served as RCs in Afghanistan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. WFP submitted four staff as candidates for the RC assessment programme and supported measures to improve assessment and selection of candidates for RC and humanitarian coordinator (HC) posts. These included:

- redesigning the competency assessment for RCs/HCs to ensure that it evaluates appropriate skills;
- developing a new "180-degree" assessment of how RCs and country teams function together, to be tested in 2002; and
- recommending ways to fine-tune RC/HC selection to ensure that the best candidates are selected and that gender and agency balance is improved. WFP supported a target of at least 50 percent women for the RC competency assessment.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

73. There are still very few women in RC positions. More efforts are required to train women to acquire the skills for serving as RCs/HCs. Guidance should be provided to assist women in career development towards higher management positions. Agencies should be encouraged to share their experiences on actions taken to support female candidates for these positions.

D. Implementation of the Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

74. WFP contributed to UNDG initiatives designed to enhance the CCA and UNDAF process, including a synthesis of lessons learned and good practices identified through the CCA/UNDAF learning network. WFP participated in the UNDAF assessment workshop and provided inputs to prepare the final report of the triennial comprehensive policy

review. By the end of 2001, ninety-three CCAs and forty-nine UNDAFs were completed and seventy-four UNCTs had received skills training on the CCA/UNDAF process.

75. In 2001, WFP country offices were involved in UNDAFs in Bhutan, Gambia, Ghana, Honduras, Mozambique, Rwanda and Tanzania. WFP chaired or participated in thematic groups on food security, rural development and disaster mitigation. In Eritrea and Honduras, for example, WFP chaired the UNDAF food security theme groups. WFP's vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) unit provided information on food-insecure areas and vulnerable populations for the preparation of CCAs and UNDAFs in a number of countries, including Cuba, Kenya, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua and Tanzania.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

76. The CCA/UNDAF process has strengthened collaboration among United Nations agencies and improved situation analyses used in dialogues with governments and donors. It has provided a platform for UNCTs to contribute to poverty reduction strategies prepared by governments with the World Bank and the IMF. Analysis and information on poverty help governments to identify links between macro-economic policy and the social dimensions of poverty and design frameworks for poverty reduction. Lack of planning, data collection and analytical capacity in governments hampers implementation of the CCA/UNDAF framework. The preparation period has been longer than anticipated, requiring a large investment of time by United Nations staff and partners.

77. Future UNDAFs need to include measurable objectives and indicators to permit monitoring of results. As indicated by an external evaluation of the UNDAF process, more focus is required on sustainability, participatory approaches and inclusion of civil society. This will require substantial efforts to train staff and partners in participatory approaches, team-building, results-based thinking and partnership approaches. Ensuring government ownership in the UNDAF process and product remains a major challenge.

E. Harmonization of Programmes

78. As called for in the Secretary-General's reform process, WFP joined the other UNDG Executive Committee members—UNDP, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNICEF—to harmonize programme cycles in every country where WFP has development activities. This process was completed in 89 countries in 2001; in other countries the discussions were ongoing. During 2001, WFP's Executive Board approved 16 Country Programmes, in all of which the programme cycles were harmonized or steps were being taken to harmonize them in order to facilitate implementation and collaboration with other development partners.

79. In 2001, a number of basic principles regarding programme harmonization were discussed in the UNDG. These include adopting a common framework for the country outline and country programme documents of UNDG agencies based on the CCA/UNDAF documents, harmonizing UNDG members' country programme cycles and simplifying their approval processes. Detailed modalities for implementing these principles have been proposed by UNDP and UNFPA. WFP's Executive Board indicated its support for the principle of programme harmonization. Adjustments may be needed to reconcile the proposed modalities with the Board's current procedures and timetable. In 2002, an issues and options paper on programme harmonization will be prepared for consideration by the Board as the basis for its decision on the issue.

Partnership with the Rome-based Agencies

80. Twenty-four WFP country offices worked with FAO to implement or plan joint projects that directly benefited over 3.1 million people in 2001. These included providing food in exchange for training in agricultural techniques, supplying food together with seeds in recovery situations to ensure that seeds are not eaten and obtaining technical assistance for development of community infrastructure such as school gardens, tree nurseries and soil and water conservation.

81. WFP/VAM is collaborating with FAO to develop a comprehensive database for spatial information to be used in food security and vulnerability assessments. The system will facilitate electronic handling of data previously archived in hard copy. It will be harmonized with the activities of the United Nations geographic information working group, putting WFP and FAO at the forefront of evolving standards for the use of spatial information to understand complex food security problems.

82. WFP participated in the inter-agency working group on food insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping systems (FIVIMS), where a consensus concerning a new standard on food security assessment methods is being applied.

83. IFAD and WFP have concluded collaborative arrangements in 14 countries on projects that aim to reduce hunger and poverty, including rehabilitation of rural and agricultural infrastructure and training in savings, credit and income-generation activities. These joint activities helped about 1.9 million direct beneficiaries to participate more actively in local economies. Partnership between IFAD and WFP includes shared vulnerability and mapping exercises to identify priority project areas and joint monitoring of results. The two agencies collaborated on nutrition surveys to establish a benchmark for future evaluations of rural-development projects using food for training in IFAD-sponsored savings, credit and income-generation schemes in China.

84. At Headquarters level, IFAD, FAO and WFP worked together to highlight the problem of declining resources for rural development and hunger reduction. The three agencies jointly contributed to the preparatory process of the Financing for Development conference, including a statement and comments on the draft outcome document. The three agencies jointly seek to emphasize the vital role of rural development, food and agriculture in ending poverty and hunger and to ensure that these elements feature prominently in poverty-reduction strategies.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

85. By reinforcing collaboration at field and Headquarters level, the three Rome-based agencies are reaffirming their commitment to work together towards the common United Nations goal of reducing the proportion of people who suffer from poverty and hunger by 50 percent by 2015. These efforts have been jeopardized, however, by the continued decline in funding for development activities, especially those related to agriculture and food security. Remaining challenges at country level include the existence of different geographical and beneficiary targeting criteria and project cycles and lack of capacity to monitor the quality, synergy and effectiveness of joint activities. These will require further investment by all three agencies.

Other Collaboration within the United Nations System

86. ***The Chief Executives' Board (CEB) on Coordination (formerly the Administrative Committee on Coordination [ACC]):*** The Executive Director participated in the regular CEB meetings in April and October 2001. WFP supported efforts to reform the then ACC, with the aim of making it more relevant and effective.

87. ***High Level Committee on Management (HLCM).*** In 2001, WFP led the HLCM's discussion on initiatives to formulate United Nations staff-security policies. Agreement was reached on an inter-agency cost-sharing formula for common security arrangements. This dialogue resulted in deployment of the 92 professional field security officers (FSOs) who fall under the common United Nations security-management system managed by the Office of the United Nations Security Coordinator (UNSECOORD) and approval of eight new FSOs by the General Assembly in December. WFP consults weekly, based on changing security needs in the field, with other United Nations field-based agencies and UNSECOORD on deployment of the 100 FSOs.

88. WFP advocated in the HLCM for standard employment practices regarding spouses in the United Nations system. WFP is among the most active agencies in facilitating the employment of professionally qualified spouses of professional staff members. The Programme has a spouse employment policy and assists spouses to obtain jobs by hosting employment workshops and circulating their resumés to WFP managers and other Rome-based agencies.

89. ***High Level Committee on Programme (HLCP).*** The HLCP focused its work in 2001 on the follow-up to the MDGs and on the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). All United Nations agencies were invited to review their Africa-related programmes and to find more constructive ways to respond to NEPAD's priorities and advocate for Africa's development. They were requested to prioritize and focus attention on Africa's requirements. WFP devoted 50 percent of total expenditures to Africa in 2001 and will collaborate with African governments in 2002 as they develop proposals for food-assisted activities under NEPAD, in particular under the Global Campaign for School Feeding.

90. ***United Nations Joint Logistic Centres (UNJLC).*** Under the UNJLC approach, common logistics and transport resources for response to emergencies are pooled and managed by a coordinating body representing the various agencies. WFP led the interagency process to implement the UNJLC and worked with other agencies to develop support systems required to manage data on relief items and undertake assessments of logistics capacities.

91. In 2001, WFP established and managed all UNJLCs to respond to floods in Mozambique, civil conflict and displacement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the crisis in Afghanistan. In Afghanistan, WFP put a UNJLC in place in late September to coordinate road and air corridors used to transport food and NFIs, resolve logistical bottlenecks and coordinate the use of aircraft supporting humanitarian operations.

92. ***Collaboration with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).*** WFP and UNHCR have a long-standing collaboration as the two main agencies providing life-saving food and shelter to refugees, returnees and IDPS throughout the world. According to a 2001 survey, WFP worked with UNHCR to assist over six million people in 32 countries: 3.26 million refugees and returnees, 1.36 million IDPs and 1.47 million other people. In 2001, the two agencies reviewed their 1997 memorandum of understanding (MOU) in the light of recent changes in their working

relationship and in the United Nations system response to displacement. The agencies expect to agree on a revised MOU during 2002.

93. ***Subcommittee on Nutrition (SCN).*** WFP's Deputy Executive Director was elected chairperson of the SCN in 2001; in May, he chaired the 28th SCN session organized by WFP in Nairobi, Kenya. For this session, WFP organized a symposium on nutrition and HIV/AIDS at which the Programme and the International Food Policy Research Institute presented a joint paper on HIV/AIDS and food and nutrition security. These events paved the way for an increased focus on field collaboration among United Nations agencies on HIV/AIDS and nutrition.

94. SCN working groups recommended that greater emphasis be placed on nutrition strategies, such as deworming, that improve education outcomes and that an expert group be formed to support creation of effective school nutrition and health programmes. WFP regularly provided field reports for a quarterly SCN publication which highlights the most pressing needs of refugees and displaced people based on their nutritional and health status.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

95. WFP continued in 2001 to provide common air services, for example, in Angola, Burundi, Georgia and Sierra Leone, and to discuss with partners the feasibility of providing further emergency logistics services. Mechanisms to implement such arrangements are still to be formalized. Careful study and cost-benefit analyses are required to determine when and under what conditions WFP would provide such services.

Collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations

96. WFP works with more than 1,100 international, national and local NGOs worldwide. In 2001, as a member of the IASC Working Group, WFP outlined options to improve United Nations/NGO collaboration in field security and developed a set of recommendations. WFP recommendations, endorsed by the IASC working group in May 2001, included:

- inviting NGOs and the Red Cross Movement to participate *ex officio* in the United Nations Security Management Team;
- suggesting that the designated official should coordinate security decisions with non-United Nations agencies, where appropriate; and
- developing field-level interagency telecommunication networks and standard communication procedures.

97. WFP developed a framework for partnership with NGOs, which was approved by the Executive Board in May 2001. It defined elements for WFP/NGO partnership, proposed joint capacity-building and advocacy activities to strengthen collaboration and highlighted the need to increase local NGOs' participation in field activities.

98. Recognizing that the views of implementing partners are vital to the design and implementation of its programmes, WFP has convened annual consultations with major implementing partner NGOs at its Headquarters since 1994. The seventh annual WFP/NGO consultation in October 2001 identified the need for routine sharing of pipeline information with partners, development of common needs-assessment methods, increased NGO participation in needs-assessment missions and coverage of NGO partners under WFP/United Nations security plans. WFP addressed several of these

points in the revised WFP/NGO Field Level Agreement which will be finalized in early 2002.

99. Recognizing the importance of long-term partnerships as a basis for successful field activities, WFP signed global MOUs in 2001 with the Swiss Federation for Mine Action and CONCERN Worldwide, bringing the number of such agreements with NGOs to 18.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

100. In 2000, a thematic evaluation of WFP's relationship with NGOs recommended expansion of these partnerships. NGOs have been effective partners because their grassroots capacity allows WFP to expand its activities. In many cases NGOs, particularly local NGOs, do not have the staff capacity in project management and administration required for full partnership with WFP. Implementing the Programme's commitment to strengthen its relationships with local NGOs will require resources for capacity building, for example in gender assessments and monitoring and reporting results, consistent with WFP cost structures.

F. Gender Mainstreaming

101. WFP's Policy Commitments to Women (1996–2001) have been the cornerstone of its gender policy since the Beijing World Conference on Women in 1995. Additional measures were taken during the year to reinforce gender mainstreaming in WFP, including:

- An Executive Director's circular, *Women's access to assets, including land, in WFP-assisted activities*, was issued in November 2001. The circular requires that WFP-assisted activities to create assets include a gender analysis of local systems for allocation, ownership and control of assets, including land. It stipulates that WFP country offices should strive to create assets equally for women and men or, when not feasible, to select other, more women-friendly activities.
- Gender- and age-disaggregated databases of beneficiaries were created as part of WFP's corporate information management system on a pilot basis in 2000. The system became fully operational in 2001. Gender is increasingly being mainstreamed in WFP's vulnerability and food security analyses.

102. In 2001, WFP began a consultative review of the commitments in order to formulate a gender strategy for 2003–2007, to be presented to the Executive Board for approval in October 2002. The gender strategy will be based on insights gained from the implementation of the Commitments to Women.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

103. WFP's experience shows that the Commitments to Women remain relevant to its operations and to meeting the United Nations goal of gender mainstreaming. Lessons learned during the implementation of the commitments are set out below:

- Setting quantitative targets has been very useful for negotiating with partners and setting a benchmark for achievements. WFP needs to review the targets it sets to ensure that they are the most beneficial and empowering for women.
- Country-specific information on gender should be integrated into situation analyses, VAM and needs assessments.
- It is more difficult to implement the commitments in emergency situations because of short project duration, insecurity and lack of situation-specific guidance.

- Some initiatives, such as in hiring, have begun but more efforts are required to mainstream gender into all policies, programmes, advocacy and staffing decisions, with responsibility for gender assigned to all managers.

104. Many challenges remain. WFP needs to analyse country-specific information on the causes and effects of gender inequality. Staff should be helped to acquire skills to advocate effectively in diverse social and political situations. Guidance should be developed to support dialogue with governments and partners. More men, including WFP staff, partner agencies and beneficiaries, should be encouraged to actively participate in gender-focused debate and actions.

G. Gender Balance

105. In 2001, WFP continued its progress towards meeting the United Nations General Assembly's goal of gender balance in staffing. The proportion of female staff in international professional positions has more than doubled, from 18 percent in 1992 to 37 percent in 2001. At the upper echelons of WFP management (D2 and above), 29 percent of staff are women. Although WFP has not as yet achieved gender balance in staffing, it has achieved this goal in its hiring practices, where 49 percent of international professional staff recruited between 1999 and 2001 were women. Since 1996, professional women have been promoted at rates equal to men. The gender gap widens at the higher professional levels, however, with relatively few women serving in management positions such as country director.

STAFF WITH CONTINUING OR FIXED-TERM CONTRACTS OF ONE YEAR OR LONGER

Category	Total number of staff	Number of women	Percentage of women
Higher categories (D-2 and above)	28	8	29
Professional (P-1 to D-1)[1]	830	307	37
Subtotal	**858**	**315**	**37**
Junior Professional Officers (JPOs)	74	52	70
UN Volunteers	129	50	39
National Officers	187	75	40
Total professional staff and higher categories	**1 248**	**492**	**39**
General Service staff	1 319	607	46
TOTAL WFP STAFF[2]	**2 567**	**1 099**	**43**

Notes

[1]The former Professional Contract Categories such as Unified Service, Specialists, Core and Non-Core Project Staff have been superseded and redistributed according to the type of Appointment, i.e. Indefinite, Continuing and Fixed-Term. This figure reflects the total number of International Professional staff (P-1 to D-1) holding these three appointment types.

[2]The total WFP staff figure excludes temporary staff with contracts of less than 12 months.

Source: WFP Human Resources Division, 2002.

106. In November 2001, WFP issued *Guidelines for improving the gender balance of locally recruited staff at country offices*, aimed at achieving gender targets among national staff. Currently, only 26 percent of locally recruited staff are women. The guidelines require country offices where less than 50 percent of staff are women to

ensure that at least 75 percent of new recruits are women. The performance of country directors will be assessed on the achievement of this target.

107. WFP issued a directive in December 2001, *Policy guidelines for breastfeeding*. This permits staff members with children under one year of age to take time off from work each day in order to breastfeed their infants.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

108. Achieving targets for gender balance in staffing has been possible because targets for recruiting women were included in the performance appraisals of hiring managers. Greater efforts are needed to achieve a balance of male and female staff at all levels and functions. This includes providing career development opportunities for female staff through assessment, selection and training of suitable candidates for management positions.

H. Capacity-building

109. In 2001, WFP trained and provided related inputs to counterparts to improve their capacity in local production of fortified food, commodity storage and tracking, vulnerability analysis and assessment and M&E.

Vulnerability Analysis and Needs Assessment

110. In 2001, national counterparts in a number of countries—including Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Kenya, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Sudan—were trained in vulnerability assessment to improve their capacity to assess food needs and identify food-insecure populations. WFP's VAM unit in Kenya provided basic training for its partners, including government staff, in emergency food-aid needs assessment, impact monitoring and measurement of food security in emergencies. Staff from United Nations agencies, NGO partners and the Government of Sudan were trained in techniques of agro-meteorological data collection as part of drought monitoring and vulnerability analysis and in basic food needs assessment methods.

Local Production of Fortified Food

111. To help the estimated two billion people worldwide affected by micronutrient deficiencies, WFP has helped build the capacity of national counterparts and local enterprises in 13 countries to produce, store and distribute fortified food. WFP, UNICEF and UNHCR provided technical and financial support, material inputs and training on how to produce blended foods fortified with vitamins and minerals such as iron, iodine and Vitamin A. By developing the private sector's capacity to produce fortified blended food, WFP hopes to encourage use of these products by governments for their food-based safety nets. In 2001, WFP was instrumental in the Indian government's decision to adopt fortification as the main strategy for reducing micronutrient malnutrition.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

112. Capacity-building is an essential element of effective programmes, but lack of resources available to country offices for capacity-building is a significant challenge. This constraint will make it difficult to implement new initiatives such as participatory approaches and qualitative, results-oriented monitoring. Another concern is to ensure the sustainability of capacity-building efforts when WFP's direct support ends. Meeting this challenge requires advocacy and technical support.

I. Common Premises and Services

113. WFP continues to participate in the UNDG Sub-Group on Common Premises and Services, and is now present in 11 of the 46 United Nations houses worldwide, following the opening of five new houses by the Secretary-General in 2001.

114. During the year, WFP took part in the United Kingdom-funded Common Service Programme coordinated by UNDG, which aims to facilitate implementation of common services, encourage team-building at field level and transform common-service concepts into practical work plans.

115. A workshop for skilled inter-agency operations and administrative staff was organized in November in Turin, Italy, to train 12 resource persons and 16 representatives of the eight pilot countries in which the Common Service Programme is to be implemented. WFP staff participate as members of the core and resource-person groups.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

116. Sharing premises and services can help to contain costs and ensure appropriate office standards. The cost of common premises often includes an acquisition component spread over a number of years, causing the lease payment to be higher during the first part of the cycle. The business decision to move into common premises must therefore take into account the value-added factors as well as the life-cycle costs of acquisition and maintenance and the intended duration of occupancy.

J. Cooperation with the World Bank

117. In 2001, WFP collaborated with the World Bank in direct assistance for almost one million people in Albania, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Egypt, Ghana, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Nicaragua and Senegal. Activities included education and training, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis treatment programmes and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure. In Bolivia, Cambodia and Nicaragua, WFP provided school meals, while the Bank funded teacher training and educational materials. Work began on development of a global partnership with the World Bank and other agencies to address the nutritional needs of disadvantaged girls and women. Community nutrition activities in Madagascar and Senegal were jointly monitored during 2001 to assist in the design and implementation of future collaborative efforts.

118. To strengthen its relationship with the BWI in 2001, WFP continued to post a senior WFP staff member as a representative to the BWI in Washington D.C. In line with the MDGs, WFP sought to encourage BWI support for programmes to address the education gender gap, health and nutrition, conflict prevention and post-conflict investment HIV/AIDS and social safety nets.

119. WFP's efforts with the BWI seek to highlight the link between food security and poverty reduction, including the enabling role of food assistance in bringing the hungry

poor closer to development opportunities. In 2001 WFP provided information on hunger and food security issues for the national strategies prepared under the BWI-supported PRSPs in Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nicaragua and Tanzania.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

120. The dialogue between the United Nations agencies and the BWI has led to stronger common support for the goals and targets of the Millennium Summit. The BWI have pledged to focus more attention and resources on poverty reduction and have significantly increased their willingness to prepare corresponding programmes. It has become evident, however, that recipient countries often find it difficult to request BWI support for social investments, because they prefer grants rather than loans for activities that provide returns only in the very long term. A challenge ahead is to explore new ways by which a combination of food assistance and NFIs could increase the effectiveness of social investment programmes. Improving the success rate of this kind of joint programming should encourage partner countries to request more of this support from the BWIs and result in stronger donor support for WFP's development portfolio.

K. Monitoring and Evaluation

121. OEDE focused on efforts to strengthen and increase the influence and visibility of M&E in 2001.

- *Strengthening M&E through normative guidance*. Work continued on development of a new policy for Results-Oriented Monitoring and Evaluation in WFP and on development and field testing of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation guidelines. The policy is being presented as a paper for consideration at the 2002 annual session of the Executive Board; the guidelines will be issued by mid-2002. A glossary of monitoring and evaluation terminology and standard terms of reference for the evaluation of PRROs were prepared.
- *Increasing the influence and visibility of monitoring and evaluation*. Monitoring and evaluation knowledge and lessons were shared through a new OEDE web site, expansion of the network of field focal points and publication of a quarterly newsletter. The use of logframe approaches in developing CPs and PRROs and establishment of corporate performance indicators and a results framework were also supported.

122. WFP helped to build the capacity of its government counterparts to conduct monitoring. In 2001, ISP funds were used to provide technical support and training on logframes, monitoring indicators and data collection for teams of WFP staff and counterparts in 12 countries. Training programmes are being developed for staff and counterparts to ensure that they use tools and skills consistent with the new M&E policy and guidelines.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

123. The evaluations conducted in 2001 have helped country offices redesign and improve their ongoing operations, particularly in terms of targeting, project management and monitoring. They identified areas for future improvements in WFP's M&E systems. This underscores the need for further development of practical and simple field reporting tools that track activities and capture results and avoid undue complexity. Resources should be provided to ensure adequate operational monitoring activities and training of field staff.

124. The CP evaluations conducted to date indicate that the CP-based approach has led to a more strategic approach to development in most countries, including improved linkages with government and UNDAF development plans. More attention is required to identify the right partners to support WFP's objectives and activities.

FOLLOW-UP TO INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

Millennium Summit

125. WFP's activities to eradicate poverty, protect and improve the education and nutrition of vulnerable people, particularly women and children, and meet the special needs of Africa contribute directly to achieving the Millennium Summit goals.

- The Enabling Development policy adopted in 1999 strengthens WFP's development activities in ways that better meet the Summit goals, such as through improved targeting to the poorest, most food insecure people.
- Through its EMOPs and PRROs, totalling US$1.4 billion in 76 countries in 2001, WFP contributes significantly to meeting the Summit's peace and security goals.
- WFP's follow-up to the Brahimi Report, which included development of an inter-agency logistics-support system and field-level efforts to improve preparedness through contingency planning, contributes to meeting the MDGs.

126. General Assembly Resolution A/55/162 adopted on 14 December 2000 requested the Secretary-General to prepare a long-term "road map" for implementation of the Millennium Declaration for submission to the 56th Session. Through its membership of ECHA and UNDG, WFP was involved in developing the Secretary-General's report on the road map. WFP consolidated gains towards meeting the MDGs in 2001 through its follow-up to international conferences, as described in the following sections.

Jomtien +10: World Education Forum

127. Furthering its commitment to Education for All, and supported by a substantial contribution from the United States, WFP increased its school feeding programmes in 2001 and launched its Global Campaign for School Feeding. School feeding activities were extended into seven new countries, reaching 15 million school children in 57 countries. They included a large number of girls and orphans assisted through in-school feeding programmes and provision of take-home rations as an incentive to enrol and stay in school. In 2001, take-home rations were provided to 1.4 million girls in 20 countries, leading to enrolment increases among girls ranging from 50 percent to 313 percent in target areas.

128. WFP and WHO, in collaboration with national ministries of education and health, expanded deworming programmes in WFP-assisted schools in seven African countries in 2001. Treatment to reduce intestinal worms is essential to ensure that children absorb the nutrients in WFP-provided food. Three workshops, sponsored by the World Bank and WHO and funded in part by Canada, were held in Africa to raise awareness of deworming efforts, provide training, and encourage participating countries to submit proposals for a pilot project. WFP took part in the interagency Focusing Resources on Effective School Health (FRESH) initiative with UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank and Education International. This initiative involves raising awareness and

developing technical standards and policies regarding health, hygiene and nutrition activities in schools.

129. To identify the circumstances that prevent children from attending school, WFP carried out pilot surveys in El Salvador, the Gambia, Ghana, Nepal, Nicaragua and Uganda. The findings will be used for the design of future actions to improve enrolment and attendance rates in schools.

Beijing+5: The Women's Summit

130. In 1995, at the Fourth World Conference for Women, WFP launched a set of Commitments to Women (1996–2001) to reduce gender-related inequalities. Quantitative and qualitative targets were established to empower women through participation in food management, creation of physical and human assets and employment. A review of these targets showed that that there has been major progress.

- In over 80 percent of country offices, WFP works with women on committees to identify beneficiaries, manage food and select food-for-work activities and assets. This represents a 72 percent increase since 1996.
- In 66 percent of food and asset management committees, women now constitute between one third and one half of the members.
- Nearly half of WFP country offices in countries with a significant gender gap target 60 percent or more of their resources to women and girls in development activities.
- Two thirds of WFP-assisted activities address micronutrient deficiencies by providing fortified blended food, especially to women, children and other vulnerable groups.

131. As a result, targeting has improved, food distribution is more efficient, more women are food recipients, girls' enrolment in school has increased and more activities to improve women's condition have been implemented, especially in health, education and nutrition.

132. **Discrimination against women and girls in Afghanistan.** Despite volatile security conditions and the banning of women from employment by the former Taliban government, WFP has taken determined measures to ensure that women in Afghanistan are direct recipients of food aid and are employed by WFP. Women participated in food-for-work activities in bakeries, quilt- and pasta-making and nursery projects during most of the year. The country office maintained Afghan women on its staff and advocated with senior officials to rescind the employment ban on women. Opportunities for increasing access to female beneficiaries and improving the work environment of WFP's female national staff are currently being explored.

The World Food Summit (WFS)

133. During the year, WFP worked closely with FAO and IFAD to prepare for the World Food Summit Five Years Later, now scheduled for June 2002. This included participation in a panel discussion at the May meeting of the Committee on Food Security and in the High-level Panel on Resource Mobilization for Food Security in June.

134. In terms of volume and country targeting, WFP's programmes contribute to the advancement of the WFS goal to reduce the number of undernourished people by half by 2015.

- Over 75 percent of all WFP operational expenses, more than US$1.3 billion, were for activities in 50 countries identified in the 2001 FAO *State of food insecurity in the world report* as having the greatest proportion of hungry people as a percentage of population.
- Refinements in vulnerability assessments carried out by VAM staff in 44 countries have resulted in improved targeting at sub-national level, taking into account elements such as seasonality, intra-household food distribution and diverse coping strategies. All new development programmes have benefited from comprehensive analyses by the VAM unit. A VAM analysis in Senegal revealed that poverty and food insecurity were concentrated in the southern regions rather than the northern drought-prone regions as previously believed. In 2001, the CP was refocused on these areas and on social-sector activities in education and literacy and health and nutrition.
- WFP helped farmers, agribusinesses and the private sector in the developing world through its purchase of nearly US$166 million worth of food in developing countries, representing 56.4 percent of its food purchases. Apart from the World Bank, WFP is the largest United Nations purchaser of goods and services in these countries.

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

135. At the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in June 2001, a global commitment was made to intensify and coordinate action to halt the spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases and to assist affected populations. In response to this call to action, WFP is engaged with other United Nations agencies, including UNAIDS, UNHCR, WHO and the World Bank in the fight against HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

- Work began on a cooperation framework with UNAIDS to identify areas and arrangements for collaboration.
- WFP hosted a joint panel on hunger, poverty and HIV/AIDS with FAO, IFAD and the International Food Policy Research Institute at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS in June 2001, where WFP reaffirmed the crucial role of nutrition and food security in the fight against HIV/AIDS.
- WFP signed a letter of intent with WHO to cover joint strategies for HIV/AIDS programming, initially in Mozambique, Tanzania, Rwanda and Uganda.
- Activities to provide prevention, care and support for HIV-affected individuals and families were incorporated into WFP's programming in 13 countries, either through new activities or through the expansion of existing ones.
- WFP country offices liaise with the expanded United Nations Theme Groups on HIV/AIDS in all countries where HIV/AIDS activities are being implemented and work with UNAIDS country programme advisors.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

136. The Millennium Summit gave coherence and focus to the United Nations agenda, linking the commitments made over the past decade to combat hunger, poverty, gender inequalities and education deficiencies into a global, multisectoral framework. This emphasized the fundamental relationship between poverty and hunger and highlighted

other essential action areas, including education, child and maternal health, environment, gender equality and empowerment of women, which are strongly correlated to solutions to poverty and hunger.

137. The remaining challenges, however, are still great. The decline in development resources in real terms in the 1990s has limited the ability of United Nations agencies and partners to implement these global commitments. Development and related peace-building activities still tend to be approached according to individual agencies' mandates and functions. Continued efforts are required to improve collaboration on multisectoral approaches and to translate the commitments into concrete actions at the country level.

HUMANITARIAN AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

138. In 2001, WFP consolidated progress on a range of initiatives aimed at strengthening its preparedness and response capacities.

Emergency Response Personnel

139. The emergency response roster grew to 121 staff, including specialists in programme, logistics, information, finance, procurement, human resources, security and administration. Ninety-four WFP staff participated in emergency response training (ERT) and were prepared for deployment at 48 hours notice. Staff from UNICEF, UNHCR and OCHA participated in the training. In 2001, 28 staff from the roster were deployed to support emergency operations in Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, India, Kosovo and the Afghanistan region, greatly enhancing WFP's ability to respond quickly and effectively. WFP continued to receive support from the Swedish Rescue Service Agency (SRSA) for conducting and refining the ERT. An evaluation of ERT concluded that it is an effective and realistic learning tool.

140. In over 40 instances during 2001, WFP drew on stand-by arrangements with partners, which make personnel or services available from other organizations within 72 hours. SRSA established WFP base camps and cleared snow in Afghanistan, while the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) supported logistics. A Danish Refugee Council fleet manager and United Nations volunteers (UNVs) supported WFP operations in Guinea. In Mozambique, DFID and NRC provided air-logistics experts to support flood relief operations. WFP has stand-by agreements with nine organizations, including government agencies, NGOs, one commercial company and UNV.

Emergency Management Facilities

141. WFP upgraded its facilities to monitor global events and manage emergency operations, creating a new situation room at Headquarters and stand-by operations centres in the regional bureaux. The situation room combines state-of-the-art information, mapping and communications technology to facilitate information exchange between WFP field and headquarter offices, other agencies and NGOs. These centres are essential for ensuring prompt, effective and consistent emergency operations in a decentralized environment. For the Afghanistan response, the situation room made possible communication and daily information exchange between HQ and the field. Plans for 2002 include establishment of video-conferencing links between the situation room and regional operations centres and better use of satellite and geographic information system data.

United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD)

142. The UNHRD in Brindisi, Italy, established by WFP in 2001 at the request of the United Nations Secretary-General, permitted WFP to deploy relief supplies rapidly in support of its own and participating agency operations. These included high-energy biscuits, medical supplies, shelter material and operation-support equipment for establishing offices. Participants included OCHA, WHO, UNHCR, the Government of Italy and several NGOs. During the year, WFP carried out 86 shipments by air, sea and land from the UNHRD, delivering approximately 1,500 mt of relief supplies to 23 countries. UNHRD operations benefited from the support of several donors, notably the Italian Government, which funded all costs associated with managing the depot, and the governments of Luxembourg, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States. WFP established regional depots in Cambodia, the Gambia, Nicaragua and Uganda, which will be managed by the regional bureaux.

Contingency Planning

143. WFP developed, field tested and released contingency planning guidelines in 2001 to help field staff and managers analyse and prepare for potential emergencies. The guidelines provide a template for identifying and describing crisis scenarios and defining the type, scale and means of WFP interventions and how these will be mobilized. A pilot contingency planning workshop was conducted in Latin America, involving staff, government officials and partner NGOs, to initiate a process for WFP country offices to develop their contingency plans. WFP led inter-agency efforts to mainstream contingency planning in United Nations and NGO work by developing inter-agency guidelines, which were endorsed by the IASC.

Security Awareness Training

144. Continued emphasis was placed on improving staff security. Completion of security-awareness training was made a condition for staff promotion in 2001. By the end of the year, 9,160 temporary and permanent staff had received security-awareness training and 14 additional staff had been certified to conduct training in country offices. WFP contributed to the development of minimum operating security standards and minimum security telecommunications standards, which were endorsed by the Administrative Committee on Coordination in October to ensure the security of personnel.

Needs Assessments

145. WFP refined and standardized its emergency needs assessment methodologies, drawing on its field expertise in VAM, food economy and other techniques. Drawing on best practices and lessons learned, a new emergency needs assessment training module was developed and field tested in workshops in the new bureaux in Cameroon and Senegal. The remaining bureaux will receive this training in 2002. A review was conducted of experience in establishing and managing needs-assessment and food security units in complex operating environments such as Afghanistan, Burundi, Somalia and southern Sudan. The lessons learned are now being applied in new situations such as the WFP Afghanistan Food Security Unit.

Logistics Capacity Assessments

146. WFP conducted logistics capacity assessments in 27 countries to facilitate ongoing and new operations. The information will be incorporated into WFP's logistical database to provide updated information on transport infrastructure, commercial transport capacity and other logistics information essential for mounting emergency operations rapidly.

Food Aid in Conflict

147. In September, WFP hosted a Food Aid in Conflict workshop, which brought field and Headquarters staff, external partners and academics to Rome to examine experiences in delivering and distributing food aid in complex emergencies. The workshop identified areas where guidance can help WFP staff to address more effectively access difficulties, insecurity, diversions, conflicting agendas and ethical dilemmas in protracted conflict situations. It explored possibilities for using food aid to build peace, support livelihoods and promote recovery during conflict.

Lessons Learned and Challenges Ahead

148. The Afghanistan response, unprecedented for WFP and the international humanitarian community in its combination of scale, complexity and visibility, highlighted the opportunities and challenges of mounting and managing a massive and highly visible humanitarian response in a decentralized context. WFP was successful in meeting its food-delivery targets, but the response emphasized the need to retain, at least initially, some emergency management and coordination functions in Headquarters while simultaneously strengthening regional and country office capacities.

149. WFP learned the importance of conveying to the humanitarian community and the public at large the strategy behind its response: explanations of the "why" as well as the "what" behind the food interventions. Communication strategies for large-scale emergencies will need to project a more integrated vision and rationale regarding WFP's activities

RECOMMENDATIONS

150. General Assembly Resolution A/RES/56/201 regarding the Triennial Policy Review requests that the yearly progress reports to the governing bodies of United Nations agencies should describe measures taken to implement the resolution and make appropriate recommendations (par. 91). In its deliberations on the 2000 Annual Report at the Annual Session in May 2001 (WFP/EB.A/2001/3), the Executive Board requested that a limited number of priority recommendations be provided to ECOSOC. In accordance with these requests, the following recommendations to ECOSOC are hereby proposed for consideration by the Executive Board.

Implementation of the Reform Programme of the Secretary General and the Provisions of the Triennial Policy Review: A/RES/56/201

151. The Executive Board may wish to:

- encourage further coordination and collaboration among United Nations agencies involved in the CCAs/UNDAFs to ensure that joint programming is achieved and that it is linked to national poverty-reduction strategies, including PRSPs;

- invite the donor community to continue to increase multilateral contributions and confirm contributions promptly after pledging in order to improve the flexibility, predictability and effectiveness of WFP operations. It may also wish to call on donors to take note of disparities in funding of operations and make allocations to cover the needs of lower profile operations; and
- request all United Nations agencies to share their experiences, good practices and constraints in pursuing gender balance in staffing. This would include information on recruitment, retention and career development of female professionals, including in humanitarian operations.

Follow-up to International Conferences: A/RES/55/162 and RES.2001/35

153. The Executive Board may wish to ensure that international conferences emphasize the need to take action and provide resources to combat hunger and malnutrition as a means to ensure the sustainable development of poor countries. This entails increased advocacy and support for measures to strengthen programmes in mother and child health, school feeding, food fortification, nutrition education, water and sanitation.

Humanitarian and Disaster Relief Response: A/RES/56/201 and RES.2001/35

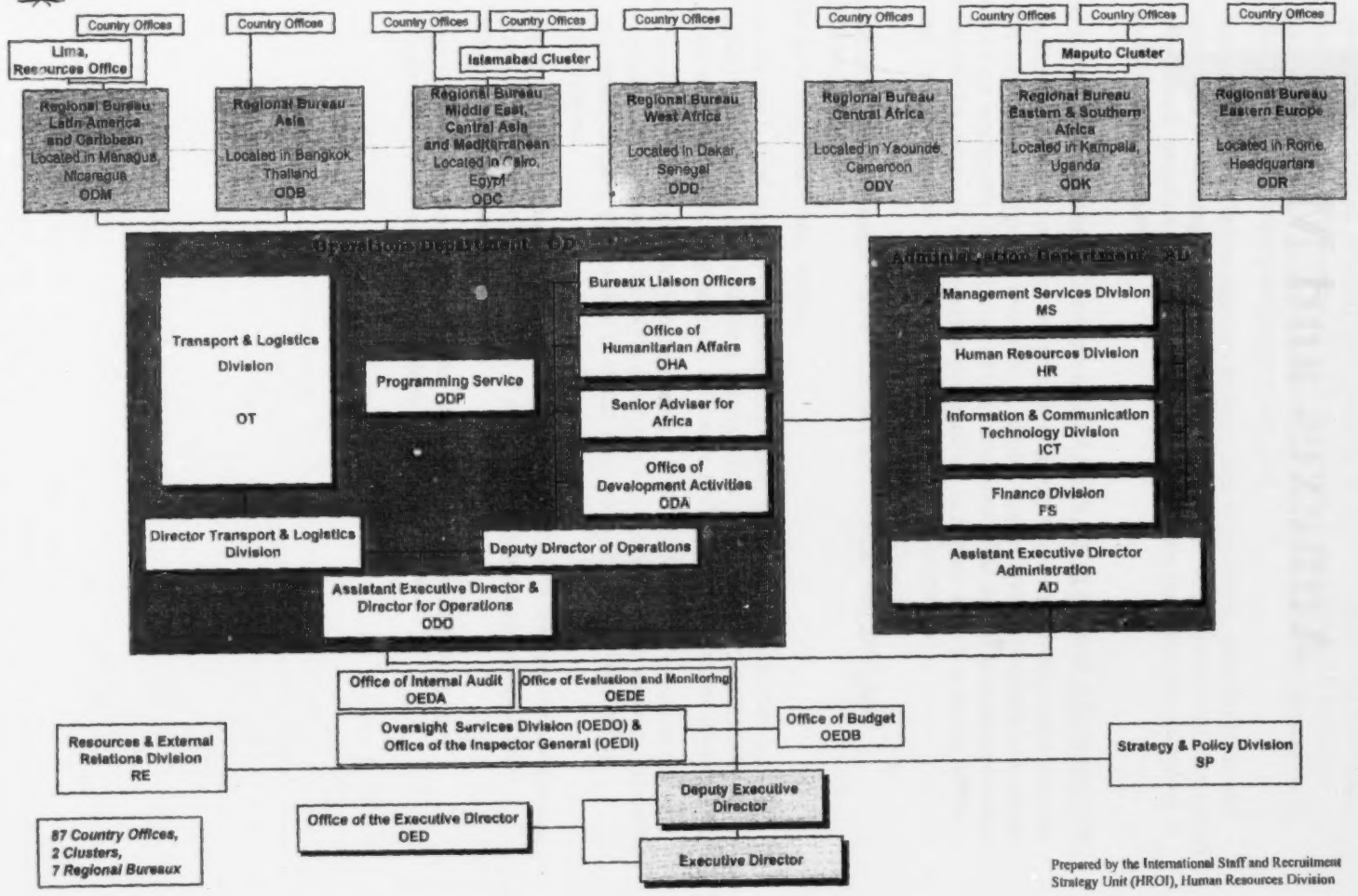
154. The Executive Board may wish to:

- encourage United Nations organizations to focus on longer-term development initiatives regarding land and water management, employment opportunities and settlement policies in programming assistance to drought- and disaster-prone areas;
- urge donors to provide adequate funding for NFIs in relief and post-crisis recovery operations. Contributions for NFIs that improve sanitation, water supplies, education and health care are vital to save lives and increase the impact of food aid on beneficiaries;
- support United Nations/donor efforts to review the CAP to identify the adjustments required for improved effectiveness of consolidated appeals as a planning and resource mobilization tool; and
- urge member states to bring to justice the perpetrators of violence against humanitarian workers in their countries.

Annexes and Maps

World Food Programme

WFP ORGANIZATIONAL CHART


Country Offices
Lima, Resources Office
Regional Bureau Latin America and Caribbean Located in Managua, Nicaragua ODM
Country Offices
Regional Bureau Asia Located in Bangkok, Thailand ODB
Country Offices
Country Offices
Islamabad Cluster
Regional Bureau Middle East, Central Asia and Mediterranean Located in Cairo, Egypt ODC
Country Offices
Regional Bureau West Africa Located in Dakar, Senegal ODD
Country Offices
Regional Bureau Central Africa Located in Yaounde, Cameroon ODY
Country Offices
Country Offices
Maputo Cluster
Regional Bureau Eastern & Southern Africa Located in Kampala, Uganda ODK
Country Offices
Regional Bureau Eastern Europe Located in Rome, Headquarters ODR
Transport & Logistics Division OT
Programming Service ODP
Bureaux Liaison Officers
Office of Humanitarian Affairs OHA
Senior Adviser for Africa
Office of Development Activities ODA
Director Transport & Logistics Division
Deputy Director of Operations
Assistant Executive Director & Director for Operations ODO
Management Services Division MS
Human Resources Division HR
Information & Communication Technology Division ICT
Finance Division FS
Assistant Executive Director Administration AD
Office of Internal Audit OEDA
Office of Evaluation and Monitoring OEDE
Oversight Services Division (OEDO) & Office of the Inspector General (OEDI)
Office of Budget OEDB
Resources & External Relations Division RE
Strategy & Policy Division SP
87 Country Offices, 2 Clusters, 7 Regional Bureaux
Office of the Executive Director OED
Deputy Executive Director
Executive Director

Prepared by the International Staff and Recruitment Strategy Unit (HROI), Human Resources Division

ANNEX II: GLOBAL FOOD AID PROFILE 1996–2001*

		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001*
		Food Aid (million tons)					
1)	**Total**	**7.2**	**7.3**	**8.4**	**15.0**	**11.3**	**11.0**
	Cereals	6.2	6.5	7.4	13.3	9.8	9.5
	Non-cereals	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.5
		Percentage of Global Food Aid					
2)	Procurement in developing countries	16.8	19.3	16.0	7.7	13.7	10.5
3)	Deliveries by channel						
	Bilateral	44.9	30.1	41.2	54.8	35.3	25.1
	Multilateral	35.6	41.8	31.9	26.8	35.9	41.7
	NGOs	19.5	28.0	26.9	18.3	28.8	33.2
4)	Food aid deliveries by category						
	Programme	39.5	24.2	34.8	53.9	28.0	24.7
	Relief	36.9	44.6	35.4	30.4	48.4	50.0
	Project	23.6	31.2	29.8	15.6	23.6	25.2
5)	Food aid deliveries by region						
	Sub-Saharan Africa	35.5	33.1	32.8	18.7	35.1	31.5
	South and East Asia	27.9	38.4	40.9	34.0	28.3	38.4
	Europe and CIS	18.2	14.5	10.3	36.0	20.0	12.5
	Latin America and Caribbean	10.6	8.9	11.8	8.1	7.4	9.4
	North Africa and Middle East	7.9	5.1	4.2	3.2	9.2	8.3
6)	Deliveries to:						
	Developing	97.5	98.3	98.8	69.7	87.6	97.5
	LIFDC	80.2	90.1	87.9	61.9	75.8	82.6
	LDC	46.0	47.5	43.6	30.5	38.6	41.5
7)	Total cereal food aid deliveries as percentage of:						
	World cereal production	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
	World cereal imports	2.9	3.0	3.4	5.7	4.2	4.0
8)	Cereals food aid deliveries to LIFDC expressed as percentage of:						
	LIFDC cereal production	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.0
	LIFDC cereal import	7.6	7.3	8.9	11.6	10.6	10.8

The major trends in 2001 were:

- Global food aid deliveries in 2001 amounted to 11 millions tons, a decrease of nearly 3 percent from the 11.3 tons delivered in 2000.
- Programme food aid provided bilaterally on a government-to-government basis decreased by over 15 percent, from 3.2 to 2.7 million tons.
- Emergency food aid deliveries were at the same level as during 2000 while project food aid deliveries were slightly more than in 2000 due the implementation of school feeding activities.
- Nearly half the food aid delivered during 2001 was emergency food aid provided as relief to people affected by man-made or natural emergency situations.
- Compared with 2000 the portion of food aid channelled multilaterally increased from 36 percent to 42 percent in 2001.
- The major food aid recipient countries in 2001 were the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Kenya.
- The United States of America was again the main donor, providing more than 60 percent of global deliveries.
- The major recipient region was South and East Asia which received about 38 percent of all food aid deliveries in 2001 compared to 28 percent in 2000.
- The decrease in Programme food aid resulted in an increase of the share of total food aid provided as targeted food aid. An important aspect of project food aid in 2001 was that some 27 percent of the deliveries was monetized.

ANNEX III TABLE 1: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] BY REGION AND TYPE, 1998-2001 *(thousand dollars)*

	1998		1999		2000 (prov.)		2001 (prov.)	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
GRAND TOTAL	**1 237 310**	**100**	**1 429 570**	**100**	**1 158 283**	**100**	**1 744 074**	**100**
DEVELOPMENT	254 318	21	246 449	17	184 966	16	225 118	13
RELIEF	915 439	74	1 089 295	76	920 310	79	1 397 233	80
Emergency	696 994		797 379		576 873		995 305	
PRO/PRRO	218 445		291 916		343 438		401 928	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	34 111	3	34 147	2	25 856	2	29 160	2
TRUST FUNDS[2]	26 680	2	55 369	4	19 705	2	44 635	3
OTHER[3]	6 762	1	4 311	0	746	0	47 926	3
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	**647 441**	**100**	**633 456**	**100**	**637 459**	**100**	**883 728**	**100**
Percentage of all regions	52		44		55		50	
DEVELOPMENT	81 035	13	83 658	13	55 286	9	95 235	11
RELIEF	538 524	83	509 442	80	558 077	88	744 209	86
Emergency	371 067		317 097		348 512		451 847	
PRO/PRRO	167 457		192 345		209 565		292 362	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	19 101	3	11 646	2	13 042	2	18 304	2
TRUST FUNDS[2]	8 781	1	28 709	5	11 055	2	5 980	1

ANNEX III TABLE 1: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] BY REGION AND TYPE, 1998-2001 *(thousand dollars)*

	1998		1999		2000 (prov.)		2001 (prov.)	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
ASIA	**402 427**	**100**	**480 392**	**100**	**338 669**	**100**	**555 395**	**100**
Percentage of all regions	33		34		29		32	
DEVELOPMENT	102 010	25	100 803	21	79 514	23	79 158	14
RELIEF	294 208	73	370 183	77	252 092	74	463 886	84
Emergency	251 680		308 152		157 781		405 362	
PRO/PRRO	42 528		62 031		94 311		58 524	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	1 064	0	5 317	1	3 517	1	10 347	2
TRUST FUNDS[2]	5 145	1	4 089	1	3 546	1	2 005	0
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS	**57 161**	**100**	**139 077**	**100**	**84 011**	**100**	**165 267**	**100**
Percentage of all regions	5		10		7		9	
RELIEF	56 099	98	136 055	98	86 186	100	152 903	93
Emergency	56 099		122 645		66 124		127 470	
PRO/PRRO	-		13 410		20 061		25 433	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	641	1	4 012	3	-2 212		493	0
TRUST FUNDS[2]	421	1	-989		39	0	11 872	7
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN	**64 443**	**100**	**117 830**	**100**	**42 030**	**100**	**57 456**	**100**
Percentage of all regions	5		8		4		3	
DEVELOPMENT	49 259	76	37 995	32	29 583	70	38 547	67
RELIEF	11 324	18	67 559	57	12 302	29	18 910	33
Emergency	11 324		50 779		566		7 651	
PRO/PRRO	-		16 780		11 737		11 259	
TRUST FUNDS[2]	3 859	6	12 276	10	145	0	-	0

ANNEX III TABLE 1: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] BY REGION AND TYPE, 1998-2001 *(thousand dollars)*

	1998		1999		2000 (prov.)		2001 (prov.)	
	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%	Expenditures	%
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	59 076	100	54 504	100	48 667	100	54 036	100
Percentage of all regions	5		4		4		3	
DEVELOPMENT	22 014	37	23 993	44	20 584	42	12 179	23
RELIEF	15 284	26	6 055	11	11 654	24	17 325	32
Emergency	6 824		-1 295		3 889		2 976	
PRO/PRRO	8 460		7 350		7 765		14 349	
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	13 305	23	13 172	24	11 509	24	-	0
TRUST FUNDS[2]	8 473	14	11 284	21	4 920	10	24 352	45

[1] Excludes programme support and administrative costs. In this table, from 1998 to 2000, Non-food Items expenditures are included under "Trust Funds".

[2] From 1998 to 2000, Trust Funds Expenditures include Bilateral, JPO and other funds in trust. In 2001 only Bilaterals are included.

[3] Operational Expenditures such as insurance that cannot be apportioned by project/operation. In 2001 it includes other funds in trust.

Negative figures represent financial adjustments.

ANNEX III TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1998-2001
(thousand dollars)

	1998					1999					2000[2]					2001[2]				
	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds[3]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds[3]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds[3]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA																				
Angola	633	27 984	9 388	348	38 351	1 530	87 721	4 085	900	94 236	4	72 321	4 940	2 015	79 281	10	86 597	6 691	535	94 833
Benin	4 555	-	-	255	4 810	820	-36	-	77	861	1 745	-	-	73	1 818	1 287	-	-	-	1 287
Botswana	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso[4]	7 340	27	-	766	8 133	5 858	-27	-	22	5 852	584	104	-	79	747	1 368	435	-	2	1 805
Burundi[3]	211	188	-	-306	71	2 533	186	[4]	319	2 856	398	2 630	-	250	5 178	1 843	21 575	788	35	24 221
Cameroon	67	2 685	-	14	2 766	4 008	1 493	-	-2	5 499	394	-122	-	19	290	773	313	-	-	1 086
Cape Verde	1 836	-	-	40	1 876	96	-	-	1	97	851	-	-	-1	850	649	-	-	-	649
Central African Republic	766	0	-	39	805	1 183	-4	-	20	1 179	1 069	63	-	-	1 133	680	31	-	-	711
Chad[3]	2 490	1 985	-	86	4 561	2 721	-431	-	1	3 291	2 603	610	-	43	3 355	1 882	8 457	-	-	10 339
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Congo[3]	-	-	-	-	-	0	5 008	-	-	5 008	-	3 221	-	-	3 221	-	2 608	-	-	2 608
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the[3]	338	198	-	77	612	1 479	11 812	-	957	14 248	107	12 591	-	349	13 047	17	30 032	910	611	31 570
Côte d'Ivoire[4]	532	-	-	1 491	2 023	878	-	-	2 112	2 990	953	-	-	-120	833	1 246	21	-	2 720	3 987
Djibouti	225	1 150	-	9	1 384	-15	2 257	-	1	2 242	40	2 900	1 522	-	4 461	149	6 585	950	-	7 684
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eritrea	-	71	-	253	324	-	2 375	-	70	2 446	-	32 424	276	397	33 097		46 501	545		46 046
Ethiopia	10 553	54 355	-	1 090	71 998	28 798	56 970	-	3 350	89 117	15 860	159 694	-	4 626	178 880	26 809	137 962	1 536	2 071	168 378
Gabon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	582	-	-	582	-	259	-	-	259
Gambia[3]	2 617	-	-	-	2 617	1 250	-	-	-	1 250	1 503	-	-	-	1 503	1 872	90	-	-	1 962
Ghana[4]	1 475	-	-	142	1 617	1 123	132	-	88	1 344	1 427	4	-	5	1 435	1 109	-	-	-	1 109
Guinea[4]	1 301	691	-	-	1 992	506	4 944	-	-	5 452	1 348	-281	-	-	1 067	110	8 660	216		8 986
Guinea-Bissau	-46	3 589	-	-	3 543	-406	6 976	-	-	6 569	-29	525	-	-	504	-	1 251	-	-	1 251
Kenya	3 910	31 516	1 875	572	37 873	3 286	12 086	0	20 364	35 716	2 209	79 612	-	3 321	85 142	4 155	118 009	-	-	122 254
Lesotho	2 861	3	-	9	2 873	1 477	-2	-	286	1 762	750	-5	-	-19	726	872	-	-	-	872
Liberia[4]	1 619	40 370	2 031	278	43 898	0	43 656	1 783	0	45 658	-	29 008	-828	4	28 182	1 243	11 479	-	-	12 722
Madagascar	2 770	134	-	26	2 930	1 136	68	-	117	1 322	1 612	2 400	1 927	85	5 130	4 145	686	217		5 056
Malawi	1 096	1 592	-	210	2 798	2 165	8 902	-	28	11 096	1 770	-125	-	37	1 683	6 010	1 040	-	-	7 050
Mali[4]	1 623	3 027	-	170	5 020	1 663	674	-	-67	2 169	1 902	976	-	45	2 922	3 102	1 033	-	-	4 136
Mauritania[3,7]	2 021	98	-	156	2 274	1 820	-701	-	1 752	2 872	1 636	-2	-	-3	1 631	3 417	55	-	-	3 472
Mauritius	2	-	-	-	2	63	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	4 981	4 603	-	1 809	11 473	3 283	1 664	-	-1 347	3 600	2 412	17 219	5 277	377	25 286	6 979	7 551	3 360	-	17 890
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-	9	592	-	-	601	-	531	-	-	531	-	1 094	-	-	1 094
Niger[3,7]	8 092	-	-	271	8 363	1 013	-	-	-6	1 007	3 210	-	-	-3	3 207	5 440	1 026	-	-	6 466
Rwanda[3]	-171	108 128	3 895	6	111 961	885	89 407	380	-324	90 348	394	52 869	-547	-85	52 630	975	19 009	822	-	20 806
Sao Tome and Principe	526	-	-	-	526	199	-	-	-	199	1 081	-	-	-	1 081	499	-	-	-	499
Senegal[3]	3 057	-	-	343	3 399	3 920	8 419	-	108	12 447	2 800	8 264	-	-13	11 051	1 752	718	-	-	2 470
Sierra Leone[4]	0	23 742	38	50	23 831	39	1 351	2 086	108	3 582	-	1 837	1 562	28	3 427	-	14 709	2 000	5	16 714

ANNEX III TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1998-2001
(thousand dollars)

	1998					1999					2000[2]					2001[2]				
	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds[3]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds[3]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds[3]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total
Somalia	-	22 536	589	613	23 738	-	15 149	174	-211	15 111	-	10 531	-1 432	158	9 257	-	6 115	87	-	6 202
Sudan	3 972	160 526	1 303	463	166 265	2 541	127 846	3 179	-75	133 492	1 983	50 507	1 115	93	53 698	6 513	110 293	1	-	116 807
Swaziland	-	-18	-	-	-18	-	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania[3]	943	13 529	-	-820	13 652	506	6 142	50	-11	6 687	1 647	-1 194	-	-679	225	2 245	52 956	-	-	55 201
Uganda[3]	218	30 123	-	30	30 341	1 756	13 093	-	45	14 894	1 491	15 257	-	72	16 730	2 665	24 459	-	-	27 344
Zambia	2 930	5 585	-	-17	8 498	3 469	1 447	-	20	4 936	1 771	2 873	107	12	4 762	3 210	9 578	-	-	12 788
Zimbabwe	-	155	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13	-	1 240	-	-	1 240
Sub Saharan Africa Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 652	-	-	12 652
Not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	23	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REGION	43 833	559 824	19 101	8 781	647 441	85 687	509 442	11 646	26 709	633 486	55 288	658 077	13 042	11 058	737 469	95 238	744 207	16 303	6 976	863 724
ASIA																				
Afghanistan	3	18 401	-	-304	18 101	-	41 918	-	-	41 918	-	43 380	-	6	43 394	-	118 694	356	-	119 050
Bangladesh	36 782	30 947	-	2 475	70 204	29 767	32 200	-	-544	61 422	16 008	177	-	1 517	17 702	28 765	16 669	-	438	45 872
Bhutan	1 321	-	-	229	1 550	1 336	-	-	-15	1 321	1 434	-	-	14	1 448	1 990	-	-	-	1 990
Cambodia	-	11 857	-	215	12 072	-	13 824	-	1	13 824	2 036	19 287	-	55	21 377	1 172	24 035	-	-	25 207
China	15 324	9 205	-	-	24 529	14 084	42 458	-	2 961	59 503	14 610	299	-	-880	14 030	11 813	-	-	682	12 495
East Timor	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 298	4 946	-	9 244	-	16 488	4 433	-	20 922	-	3 876	2 613	-	6 488
India	23 761	-	-	132	23 893	27 049	166	-	166	27 381	26 432	1 177	-	138	27 746	17 302	3 639	905	-	21 846
Indonesia	-	61 554	-	-	61 554	16	13 396	-	-	13 411	-	52 131	-	-	52 131	-	15 630	-	-	15 630
Korea D.P.R. of	-	125 607	-	812	126 419	-	214 079	-	-18	214 062	-	112 282	-	1 038	113 320	-	230 659	-	-	230 659
Lao, People's Dem. Rep. of	-	2 084	-	0	2 084	-	-226	-	-74	-301	489	189	-	12	691	822	1 801	-	-	2 623
Myanmar	-	-	-	1 344	1 344	-	-	-	1 473	1 473	-	-	-	1 314	1 314	-	653	-	684	1 337
Nepal	4 592	6 606	-	166	11 364	7 252	3 922	-	182	11 356	2 464	3 569	-	84	6 117	10 631	5 712	-	-	16 343
Pakistan	8 013	1 383	982	161	10 539	19 051	2 280	370	-51	12 630	4 411	910	-916	92	4 497	5 826	4 965	-	-	10 790
Papua New Guinea	-	-	82	-	82	-	-	-8	-	-8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	969	2 404	-	128	3 501	2 649	2 046	-	17	4 712	1 948	1 963	-	-0	3 910	637	2 911	-	-	3 548
Thailand	-	3 812	-	-	3 812	-	-124	-	-	-124	-	101	-	173	273	-	-	-	-	0
Viet Nam	11 245	189	-	-2	11 432	8 636	181	-	-8	8 809	9 682	158	-	5	9 846	182	12	-	-	194
Asia Regional	-	-	-	-	-											-	34 603	6 774	-	41 377
TOTAL REGION	103 014	274 208	1 064	5 146	402 427	109 963	370 183	5 317	4 060	489 392	79 814	252 092	3 517	3 646	339 069	78 159	463 886	16 348	2 004	555 399

ANNEX III TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1998-2001
(thousand dollars)

	1998					1999					2000[2]					2001[3]				
	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds[4]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds[4]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds[4]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS																				
Albania	-	398	-	-	398	-	-86	-	-	-86	-	1	-	-	1	-	1 663	-	-	1 663
Armenia	-	6 664	-	-14	6 650	-	4 776	-	20	4 796	-	4 980	-	-	4 980	-	11 332	-	-	11 332
Azerbaijan	-	3 442	-	-	3 442	-	6 119	-	-	6 119	-	3 196	-	-	3 196	-	5 653	-	-	5 653
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-1	-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	2 869	-	-	2 869	-	6 363	-	-	6 363	-	3 554	-	22	3 576	-	20 614	467	-	21 081
Macedonia, FYR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	829	-	-	829
Russian Federation	-	-11	-	-	-11	-	239	-	-	239	-	7 389	-	-	7 389	-	11 811	-	-	11 811
Tajikistan	-	6 211	-	-	6 211	-	9 652	-	1	9 653	-	9 295	-	8	9 303	-	37 869	-	-	37 869
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 973	-	-	1 973
Yugoslavia, Fed. Rep. of	-	34 668	57	436	35 161	-	106 992	4 077	-1 010	110 059	-	57 761	-184	12	57 589	-	50 229	36	11 671	66 136
E. Europe and CIS Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 829	-	-	4 829
Not specified	-	-	583	-	583	-	-	-65	-	-65	-	-	-2 026	-	-2 026	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL REGION		54 999	641	421	57 161		138 440	4 012	-989	139 977		94 169	-2 210	91	92 052		162 992	503	11 671	185 266
LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN																				
Belize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	44	-	203	-	-	203
Bolivia	4 436	-	-	212	4 648	4 884	-	-	1 296	6 180	5 834	-	-	33	5 867	5 647	354	-	-	6 001
Brazil[5]	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	597	4 120	-	-	4 717
Colombia	1 584	-	-	-	1 584	1 795	942	-	-	2 737	1 087	3 905	-	-	4 992	-	-	-	-	9
Cuba	2 236	1 261	-	81	3 578	4 262	767	-	445	5 474	2 283	14	-	6	2 301	2 760	162	-	-	2 961
Dominican Republic	5 009	-	-	658	5 667	1 018	3 743	-	726	5 487	811	257	-	-1	666	2 048	876	-	-	3 924
Ecuador	4 870	185	-	4	5 059	2 866	2	-	-	2 868	2 459	47	-	75	2 581	2 122	154	-	-	2 276
El Salvador[5]	5 326	-	-	139	5 465	2 663	-	-	2 659	5 322	822	-	-	4	826	4 584	2 649	-	-	8 233
Guatemala[5]	4 161	276	-	232	4 669	4 443	53	-	-24	4 472	3 095	1	-	24	3 120	1 848	417	-	-	3 265
Guyana	615	-	-	-	615	1 806	-	-	-	1 806	45	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	0
Haiti	3 224	478	-	1 566	5 268	3 370	-15	-	347	3 702	5 488	-84	-	-20	5 384	5 165	-	-	-	5 165
Honduras[5]	5 297	-	-	214	5 511	2 878	217	-	2 202	5 297	684	131	-	-5	809	2 456	4 848	-	-	7 304
Jamaica	-13	-	-	2	-11	9	-	-	-1	8	-7	-	-	-	-7	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua[5]	5 885	5 884	-	840	12 609	2 685	61 610	-	1 236	65 531	2 969	8 422	-	48	11 439	6 303	3 433	-	-	11 736
Panama	276	-	-	13	289	-5	-	-	9	4	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	6 008	-	-	210	6 218	6 667	-	-	3 349	10 016	4 103	-	-	-17	4 086	2 990	175	-	-	3 165
St. Kitts and Nevis	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	476	-	-	476	-	10	-	-	10
Latin America Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	817	-	-	817
TOTAL REGION	42 809	10 324	1	3 218	56 352	47 660	67 369	-	12 270	127 299	35 883	13 362	-	166	49 391	38 669	19 009	-	-	57 467

ANNEX III TABLE 2: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] BY COUNTRY, REGION AND TYPE, 1998-2001
(thousand dollars)

	1998					1999					2000 [2]					2001 [2]				
	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds [3]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds [3]	Total	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Trust Funds [3]	Total [4]	Develop-ment	Relief	Special Oper.	Bilaterals	Total
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA																				
Algeria	-	4 517	-	507	5 024	-	2 161	-	572	4 733	-	3 162	-	38	3 201	-	6 737	-	-	6 737
Egypt	4 226	-	-	1 170	5 396	3 890	-	-	60	3 749	8 594	-	-	-5	8 589	1 548	-	-	-	1 548
Iran	-	3 299	-	-	3 299	-	896	-	-	896	-	1 011	-	-	1 011	-	3 373	-	-	3 373
Iraq [5]	-	8 778	13 305	6 797	28 880	-	1 193	13 173	10 648	25 013	-	1 934	11 509	4 849	18 292	-	2 055		24 532	26 587
Jordan	1 991	-	-	-	1 991	2 592	298	-	-	2 889	1 198	2 513	-	-	3 711	1 039	540	-	-	1 578
Morocco	407	-	-	-	407	2 617	-	-	-	2 617	2 245	-	-	2	2 247	2 045	-	-	-	2 045
Palestinian Territory	4 851	6	-	0	4 857	2 470	116	-	-	2 586	15	1 062	-	-4	1 074	1 132	4 022	-	-	5 154
Syrian Arab Republic	5 750	-	-	-	5 750	5 884	452	-	0	6 336	4 473	1 408	-	-	5 881	2 402	14	-	-	2 416
Tunisia	-80	-	-	-	-80	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	5 171	664	-	-2	5 833	8 761	938	-	9	7 708	4 058	584	-	39	4 681	4 013	584	-	-	4 597
TOTAL REGION	22 014	18 264	13 305	8 473	62 056	23 893	6 058	13 173	11 286	54 804	20 584	11 654	11 509	4 920	48 667	12 179	17 325	-	24 532	54 036
ALL REGIONS	264 310	616 430	54 511	34 480	1 233 930	246 440	1 089 284	34 147	58 349	1 427 220	184 988	820 310	28 886	10 706	1 186 837	228 132	1 287 228	29 144	44 368	1 588 872
OTHER [6]					6 792					4 311					7 448			16	248	45 180
GRAND TOTAL					1 229 348					1 431 530					1 186 283 [7]					1 744 072

[1] Excludes programme support and administrative costs. In this table, Non-Food Items expenditures are included under "Trust Funds".

[2] Provisional figures.

[3] From 1998 to 2000, expenditures reported under Rwanda also cover expenditures incurred under the Great Lakes Emergency Operation in Burundi, Congo, Congo D.R., Tanzania and Uganda.

[4] From 1998 to 2000, expenditures reported under Liberia also cover expenditures incurred under the Liberia Regional Refugee Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea and Sierra Leone.

[5] From 1998 to 2000, expenditures reported under Nicaragua also cover expenditures incurred under the Regional Emergency Operation in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

[6] From 1998 to 2000, expenditures reported under Mali also cover expenditures incurred under the Regional Protracted Relief Operation in Burkina Faso, Mauritania and Niger.

[7] From 1998 to 2000, expenditures reported under Senegal also cover expenditures incurred under the Sahel Drought Response in Chad, Gambia, Mauritania and Niger.

[8] From 1998 to 2000,Trust Funds Expenditures include Bilaterals, JPO and other funds in trust.

[9] Operational Expenditures such as insurance that cannot be apportioned by project/operation.

Negative figures represent financial adjustments.

(*) Underlined data represent funds from the United Nations Security Council Resolution 986, "Oil-for-food" Agreement.

ANNEX III TABLE 3.A: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND RELIEF OPERATIONS BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 1998-2001 *(thousand dollars)*

	1998			1999			2000 [2]			2001 [2]		
	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)
ALL RECIPIENTS	1 203 868	100.0	0.25	1 369 990	100.0	0.34	1 131 132	100.0	0.27	1 622 360	100.0	0.39
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY[3]												
Least developed countries	719 810	59.8	1.16	707 265	51.6	1.11	626 605	55.4	0.98	922 982	56.9	1.39
Low-income, food-deficit countries	1 069 148	88.8	0.29	1 184 914	86.5	0.32	966 573	87.2	0.26	1 428 813	88.1	0.40
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP												
Sub-Saharan Africa	638 660	53.0	1.42	604 747	44.1	1.32	626 404	55.4	1.29	839 444	51.7	1.74
Asia	397 282	33.0	0.14	476 303	34.8	0.16	335 123	29.6	0.11	543 043	33.5	0.18
Eastern Europe and CIS[4]	56 740	4.7	0.31	140 066	10.2	0.76	83 973	7.4	0.46	152 902	9.4	0.81
Latin America and the Caribbean	60 583	5.0	0.19	105 554	7.7	0.71	41 885	3.7	0.24	57 456	3.5	0.34
Middle East and North Africa	50 603	4.2	0.20	43 220	3.2	0.17	43 747	3.9	0.16	29 504	1.8	0.11

[1] Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs. Also excluded are Trust funds (non-programmable) expenditures and operational expenditures such as insurance that cannot be apportioned by project/operation.

[2] Provisional figures.

[3] Actual classifications for each year.

[4] Relief only.

ANNEX III TABLE 3.B: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES[1] FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS BY COUNTRY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY AND REGION, 1998-2001 *(thousand dollars)*

	1998			1999			2000 [2]			2001 [2]		
	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)	Expenditures	% of total	Per capita (dollars)
ALL RECIPIENTS	234 316	100.0	0.07	246 449	100.0	0.07	184 986	100.0	0.05	226 118	100.0	0.07
BY SPECIAL STATUS CATEGORY[3]												
Least developed countries	127 335	50.1	0.20	121 333	49.2	0.19	79 501	43.0	0.12	141 661	63.0	0.20
Low-income, food-deficit countries	217 360	85.5	0.06	216 181	86.5	0.06	165 905	89.7	0.04	209 672	93.1	0.06
BY REGION/COUNTRY GROUP												
Sub-Saharan Africa	81 035	31.9	0.19	83 658	33.9	0.19	55 286	29.9	0.12	95 235	42.3	0.21
Asia	102 010	40.1	0.04	100 803	40.9	0.04	79 514	43.0	0.03	79 158	35.2	0.03
Latin America and the Caribbean	49 259	19.4	0.16	37 995	15.4	0.25	29 583	16.0	0.19	38 547	17.1	0.26
Middle East and North Africa	22 014	8.7	0.16	23 993	9.7	0.17	20 584	11.1	0.15	12 179	5.4	0.09

[1] Exclusive of programme support and administrative costs. Also excluded are operational expenditures such as insurance that cannot be apportioned by project/operation.
[2] Provisional figures.
[3] Actual classifications for each year.

ANNEX IV: WFP OPERATIONAL EXPENDITURES BY REGION AND PROGRAMME CATEGORY IN 2001 (In million US$)
EASTERN EUROPE AND CIS
ASIA
NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

ANNEX V, TABLE A: TOTAL CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS IN 2001 BY DONOR

	Development	IEFR	IRA	PRRO	SO	Others[1]	Total
African Development Bank		500					500
Andorra	7						7
Angola						5	5
Argentina		250	7				257
Australia	22 374	7 725	163	5 301	130		35 692
Austria	429	614	74				1 117
Belgium		2 943	0	2 111		240	5 294
Canada	23 196	9 812	1 998	2 426	654	498	38 584
Chile		10					10
China	1 150						1 150
Colombia	15						15
Cuba			23				23
Cyprus	2						2
Czech Republic		94					94
Denmark	25 953	5 710	970	3 837	740	2 378	39 385
European Commission	882	51 733		60 984	4 762	49	118 411
Ecuador	17						17
Egypt	200						200
Finland	8 409	2 983	41	2 260	154	621	14 467
France	5 753	12 179	714	14 601		2 682	35 929
Germany	21 024	26 754		9 154	1 002	155	58 088
Honduras				328			328
Hungary	65						65
Iceland	5	30					35
Indonesia		20					20
Ireland	115	3 143	386	2 720	62	890	7 317
Israel		4				0	4
Italy	10 592	14 928	13	3 858	2 277	4 393	36 060
Japan	11 969	46 620	700	26 599	4 652	600	91 139
Japan (NGO/Private)	93	479	19	64	75		731
Jordan		42					42
Kenya		8 541					8 541
Korea, Rep. Of	380	16 291				85	16 756
Luxembourg		1 313		422			1 735
Nepal				99			99
Netherlands	100	22 323	3 662	29 453	2 467	1 476	59 481
New Zealand	362						362
Norway	20 778	2 884	2 298	5 360	4 107	1 328	36 755
Poland		200					200
Portugal		318					318
Private Donors[2]	32	66		88	56		242
Red Cross					73		73
Saudi Arabia	1 789	367					2 156
Slovakia	15						15
Slovenia	57						57
South Africa		63		140			203
Spain	1 748	672	8	125	1 000	392	3 946
Sweden		11 510	107	10 897	4 753	444	27 711
Switzerland	387	8 572	909	7 087	1 324	880	19 158
Thailand		678					678
The Hunger Site	407						407
Uganda						1	1
United Kingdom	1 449	16 683	283	1 551	6 624	1 029	27 620
United Nations	0	335	19	203			558
United States	110 201	758 304		319 609	20 233	2 197	1 210 543
USA Friends of WFP	46	293		1 110	182	29	1 640
Total							
Bilateral Contributions[3]	154					61 655	61 809

[1] Others include JPOs, non-standard contributions and untied multilateral contributions.

[2] Private donors contributions include contributions from the private sector valued at less than US$10,000.

[3] Bilateral contributions include contributions to Iraq under United Nations Security Council Resolution 986 "Oil for Food" Agreement.

ANNEX V, TABLE B: MAJOR DONORS [1] TO WFP BY TYPE OF CONTRIBUTION IN 2001 *(thousands dollars)*

Rank	Total		Development		IEFR		IRA		PRRO		SO	
	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value	Donor	Value
1	United States	1 210 543	United States	110 201	United States	758 304	Netherland	3 662	United States	319 609	United States	20 233
2	European Commission	118 411	Denmark	25 953	European Commissi	51 733	Norway	2 298	European Commissi	60 984	United Kingdom	6 624
3	Japan	91 139	Canada	23 196	Japan	46 620	Canada	1 998	Netherlands	29 453	European Commissi	4 762
4	Netherlands	59 481	Australia	22 374	Germany	26 754			Japan	26 599	Sweden	4 753
5	Germany	58 088	Germany	21 024	Netherlands	22 323			France	14 601	Japan	4 652
6	Denmark	39 385	Norway	20 778	United Kingdom	16 683			Sweden	10 897	Norway	4 107
7	Canada	38 584	Japan	11 969	Korea, Rep. Of	16 291			Germany	9 154	Netherlands	2 467
8	Norway	36 755	Italy	10 592	Italy	14 928			Switzerland	7 087	Italy	2 277
9	Italy	36 060	Finland	8 409	France	12 179			Norway	5 360	Switzerland	1 324
10	France	35 929	France	5 753	Sweden	11 510			Australia	5 301	Germany	1 002
11	Australia	35 692	Saudi Arabia	1 789	Canada	9 812			Italy	3 858	Spain	1 000
12	Sweden	27 711	Spain	1 748	Switzerland	8 572			Denmark	3 637		
13	United Kingdom	27 620	United Kingdom	1 449	Kenya	8 541			Ireland	2 720		
14	Switzerland	19 158	China	1 150	Australia	7 725			Canada	2 426		
15	Korea, Rep. Of	16 756			Denmark	5 710			Finland	2 280		
16	Finland	14 467			Ireland	3 143			Belgium	2 111		
17	Kenya	8 541			Finland	2 983			United Kingdom	1 551		
18	Ireland	7 317			Belgium	2 943			USA Friends of WFP	1 110		
19	Belgium	5 294			Norway	2 884						
20	Spain	3 946			Luxembourg	1 313						
21	Saudi Arabia	2 156										
22	Luxembourg	1 735										
23	USA Friends of WFP	1 640										
24	China	1 150										
25	Austria	1 117										

[1] Donors who contributed more than US$1 million.